MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

19 MARCH 1986

Iran-Iraq War

Iraqi naval forces sank a "medium-sized maritime target" southeast of the Nowruz oil fields 18 March, according to an Iraqi military communique broadcast by Voice of the Masses radio. Other Iraqi military statements cited by INA later announced that 46 Iraqi planes attacked and destroyed Iranian military concentrations between Hamidiyeh and Ahvaz, while other Iraqi planes raided Khark Island 19 March.

For its part, Iran claimed that over 50 Iraqi troops were killed or injured during an Iranian patrol operation north of the "salt lake" on the al-Faw front the night of 18-19 March, according to a military statement reported by Tehran radio. In Tehran, the military information headquarters warned that Iran would "heavily pound" industrial targets in Iraq if attacks on non-military targets in Iran continued, IRNA reported.

Libya

Voice of Greater Arab Homeland radio broadcast the political communique issued at the end of the second conference of the International Center for Combating Imperialism, Zionism, Racism, Reaction, and Fascism, which was held in Tripoli 15-18 March. In the communique the conference hailed Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi's stance in confronting U.S. "aggressive threats and provocative maneuvers" off the Libyan coast, and it stressed that the Gulf of Sidra "is part of the Libyan Arab territories and is thereby under absolute Libyan Arab sovereignty." The conference also called for the formation of a new international organization that would embody "the will of the vanquished, small, peace- and justice-loving nations" and act as an alternative to the United Nations.

Chad

The attack by Chadian Government forces on the command post of the "Islamic Legion" at Chicha 17 March resulted in the death of 235 members of the "Libyan annexationist army," including 19 Libyans, and the capture of 186 war prisoners, according to a Chadian military communique broadcast by Ndjamena radio.

French Train Blast Claimed

The "Committee of Solidarity With Arab and Middle-East Political Prisoners" claimed responsibility for a bomb which exploded on board a French TGV high-speed train outside Paris 17 March, injuring 10 people, AFP reported. The group sent a letter to AFP warning of further attacks unless 3 Lebanese and Armenian prisoners being held in French jails were released, the report added.

French Hostages in Lebanon

Unofficial French envoy Razzah Ra'd said he is "suspending" his efforts to free the French hostages held in Lebanon because of the French Government's failure to clear up some "false allegations" concerning his role, Paris radio reported. Ra'd added that someone pretending to be him had disseminated "disinformation" to a news agency in Beirut in order to eliminate his credibility with the "fundamentalists." Meanwhile, the French Embassy in Lebanon received information that Iran has instructed Hizballah party gunmen to "kidnap more Frenchmen," Voice of Lebanon radio reported.

OPEC Affairs

An OPEC agreement on ways to bolster the current oil market is "further away than ever," Kuwaiti Oil Minister Shaykh 'Ali Al Khalifah said at the OPEC conference meeting in Geneva, AFP reported. He also claimed that "if Norway and Britain will not cooperate, we will not make much progress" in increasing crude oil prices, AFP added. At a new conference the evening of 18 March, OPEC Conference President Arturo Hernandez Grisanti confirmed that the OPEC ministers have thus far made "no major decisions," OPECNA reported. Hernandez also announced that five OPEC ministers are to meet with representatives of the five non-OPEC oil-producing countries of Angola, Egypt, Malaysia, Mexico, and Oman 19 March. In Riyadh, an official Saudi spokesman said that the allegation by Iranian President 'Ali Khamene'i that Saudi Arabia is exporting three times as much oil as its OPEC quota is "absolutely untrue" and that in reality the Kingdom is exporting only one-half of its OPEC quota, Riyadh radio reported.

DRA-Pakistan

Four DRA planes bombed the Karshia border post in the Kurram area of Pakistan 18 March, killing 5 paramilitary troops and wounding 14 others, AFP reported citing sources in Peshawar.

FBIS **DAILY REPORT**

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'Arafat Said Willing To Resume Talks With Husayn

Voiced During Yugoslav Visit

LD191018 Belgrade TANJUG in English 0102 GMT 19 Mar 86

[Text] Dubrovnik, March 18 (TANJUG) — Yugoslav Presidency President Radovan Vlajkovic and Chairman of the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) Executive Committee Yasir 'Arafat met tonight in Kupari, a resort near Dubrovnik. 'Arafat arrived on a brief official and friendly visit to Yugoslavia today.

During the meeting, which took place in a cordial and friendly atmosphere, Vlajkovic and 'Arafat discussed the latest situation in the Middle East following the unilateral break of the dialogue between King Husayn of Jordan and the PLO, developments on the Iraq-Iran front, and the situation in the Mediterranean.

A more active role of the nonaligned countries in resolving the these issues prior to their summit in Harare and relations between Yugoslavia and the PLO were also discussed.

Following the talks, Vlajkovic gave a formal dinner for 'Arafat during which they exchanged toasts.

'Arafat told Vlajkovic he was ready for further talks with Jordan provided the fundamental legitimate rights of the Palestinian people, above all its right to self-determination, were fully respected.

Recalling that the Palestinian-Jordanian dialogue had been broken off unilaterally by King Husayn, 'Arafat said that Arab countries would soon discuss the latest developments in Palestinian-Jordanian relations.

On the situation in Lebanon, the PLO leader said that efforts were being made to protect the Palestinian camps in that country. He stressed that the political situation there must be resolved without foreign interference.

Vlajkovic and 'Arafat reiterated that the Iran-Iraq war must be brought to end as soon as possible. They said that the war was harmful to the action capability of the Nonaligned Movement and that it might spill over and involve extra-regional factors.

On the Nonaligned Movement, Vlajkovic and 'Arafat stressed that it must become more active in all "spheres." They pointed out the importance of next month's ministerial meeting in New Delhi and the preparations for the summit in Harare .

In connection with the situation in the Mediterranea, 'Arafat conveyed the PLO's support for the Presidency of Yugoslavia's statement that tension in the region must be eased. In this, it was said, nonaligned countries should play a special part.

The talks were attended by Yugoslav Foreign Secretary Raif Dizdarevic and head of the PLO representative office in Yugoslavia Nimr Hammad.

Trip to Jordan Expected

GF190738 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0718 GMT 19 Mar 86

[Text] Dubayy, 19 Mar (WAKH) — An informed Palestinian source has stated that he expects Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee, to visit Amman before the end of March to resume dialogue with King Husayn of Jordan.

The Dubayy-based newspaper *AL-BAYAN* today quotes this source as saying that the Jordanian king, who last month halted coordination with the PLO leadership, has backed down on this decision in response to Egyptian mediation between Jordan and the PLO.

However, a Jordanian official ruled out the possibility of a visit by 'Arafat this month. He said, however, that Egypt has in fact been mediating between Jordan and the PLO for some time.

Fatah Official Offers Views in University Lecture

GF181301 Abu Dhabi AL-ITTIHAD in Arabic 18 Mar 86 pp 1, 8

[Text] Al-'Ayn — Mr Salah Khalaf [Abu Iyad], Fatah Central Committee member, has affirmed that the next period of the struggle of the Palestinian people will witness an intensified escalation against the Zionist enemy.

In a lecture he delivered at UAE University last night as part of the cultural season of the university, he said that all the Palestinians who left Beirut following the siege of the Lebanese capital in 1982 have returned to the places from which they can direct and escalate the resistance operations against the Zionist enemy. Abu Iyad has accused the United States of being behind the sending of the Fedayeen from Beirut to the Arab countries in 1982. Salah Khalaf spoke about the relations which link Jordan with the Palestinians. He said that the PLO does not want to open a new front with Jordan, referring in this regard to the everlasting relations between the two peoples. He added that the Palestinian revolution is the first to confront any aggression against any Arab country, affirming the continuation of the revolution despite all difficulties.

Abu Iyad said there is no revolution which adheres only to military action; this would be a revolution that adheres to fighting for the sake of fighting. Therefore the PLO must resort to political action to harvest the fruit of the military action it has begun. He added that the Palestinian revolution must be part of our Arab arena whether or not we like this arena. He referred to the circumstances which made the PLO resort to political action. He referred to the departure of Egypt from the Arab ranks and the gap which occurred in the Arab nation as a result. He explained that the Devresoir enclave is more political than military. Concerning the split movement in Fatah, Abu Iyad said: They were good chaps, but they misunderstood the equation. The split is dead. Regarding the Jordanian-Palestinian agreement, Abu Iyad said: We are not governed by the place, but we govern the place. He said that some have tried to find a new conflict inside the Palestinian rank by creating a conflict between those

who support the agreement and those against it. But we say to them we may be in conflict and we may struggle among each other but we do so from one unified ground.

Concerning the Iraq-Iran war, he said that the Palestinian revolution is doing all it can to stop the internal bleeding and the continuation of the war, and that it is working at the same time to contain the Arab splits so that all efforts could be mobilized against the same enemy.

In conclusion, Abu Iyad affirmed that the PLO's program is to fight the enemy and to stop the internal bleeding. He also affirmed that the Palestinians will allow any party to approach any Arab country because they are the soldiers of any Arab country facing foreign aggression.

Meets Press on Iran-Iraq

GF181703 Manama WAKH in English 1630 GMT 18 Mar 86

[Text] Al Ain, 18 Mar (WAKH) — Member of the Fatah Central Committee Salah Khalaf affirmed that the PLO was exerting efforts to prevent the expansion of the Iraq-Iran war as a first step and putting an end to this stupid war "through peaceful means as a second step."

Addressing a press conference here, Khalaf, known as Abu Iyad, emphasised the importance of the military operations and said the political moves will not succeed without military backing.

Abu Iyad said the PLO revolution was based several elements including the achievement of the national unity, and Arab solidarity.

Asked about the organization's position towards the Syrian-backed Lebanese agreement, Abu Iyad said the PLO supports any solution that would put an end to the civil war in that Arab country.

But he said the agreement included negative points such as the presence of Elie Hobayka, commander of the Sabra and Shatila massacres against the Palestinians.

PLF Central Committee Issues Statement on PLO

JN182031 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1713 GMT 18 Mar 86

[Text] The Central Committee of the Palestinian Liberation Front [PLF] ended its meetings yesterday during which it discussed developments related to the Palestine cause and the Palestinian situation on Arab and international levels. At the end of the meetings, the PLF issued a statement which said:

The PLF Central Committee followed with pride and appreciation on the united popular rally of the masses of our people in the occupied territory around the PLO and the escalation of struggle on all levels against the Zionist enemy, its repressive measures, its seizure of land, and its plot of administrative self-rule.

The Central Committee studied with great concern the stands announced by King Husayn during his speech on 19 February, including their dimensions and affects on the course and future of relations between the Jordanian Government and the PLO. The Central Committee highly praises the statement issued by the PLO Executive Committee in Tunis on 9 March and its clear emphasis on national basic principles, especially its defense of the PLO as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people everywhere, its opposition to alternative leaderships, its rejection of any encroachment on the Palestinian right to self-determination, and its rejection of UN Security Council Resolutions 242 and 338 because they bypass the Palestinian people's rights. The Central Committee believes that this statement exposes the U.S. stand hostile to our people's cause and that it refuses to justify this stand and blame the PLO.

On the Arab level, the PLF Central Committee reviewed developments in the Iraqi-Iranian war and the recent aggression against fraternal Iraq's territory. The committee studied the dimensions, objectives, and dangers of this aggression. It praised the heroic steadfastness of the Iraqi Army and Iraq's brave defense of Arab territory. The committee expressed its deep satisfaction over the results of this steadfastness confronting the dangers threatening Arab soil, pan-Arab unity, and situation in the region in the face of the imperialist-Zionist onslaught. The Central Committee believes that safeguarding the interests of the Iraqi and Iranian peoples, the Arab nation, the Islamic people, and the Palestine cause calls for responding to Iraq's stands in order to resolve the conflict through peaceful means and to establish relations on the basis of mutual respect, neighborliness, and noninterference in internal affairs.

Reviewing Jordanian-Palestinian relations, the PLF statement said that Palestinian-Jordanian relations as approved by successive national meetings were not a sudden development. In addition to their special, historical nature, these relations were based on Arab resolutions, particularly the Fes and Rabat summit resolutions.

Concerning the PLO as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people and Arab moves for peace in accordance with the principle of realizing the Palestinian people's legitimate national rights, mainly their right to self-determination and the establishment of an independent national state, the PLF expressed its rejection of UN Resolutions 242 and 338 and stressed Palestinian and Arab efforts to reject alternatives to the PLO, self-rule, the Reagan plan, and an alternative homeland as expounded by Sharon.

It said that the Palestinian right of self-determination is not an internal matter between Jordan and the PLO, but is the essential factor in the Arab struggle against the Zionist enemy as approved by the Arab League and the United Nations and on whose bases rests the national struggle of the Palestinian people in confronting the Zionist-imperialist plot. The special historical relations between Jordan and the PLO affirm and support this right and cannot be a factor in diminishing this right.

The PLF affirmed that the framework of a solution for the Palestinian problem under current Arab and Palestinian circumstances necessitates convening an international conference in which the USSR and the PLO must be basic partners. This

conference must be convened in accordance with a definite formula and must have definite agreed-on powers. It should not be understood as an international umbrella under the auspices of and in accordance with the concepts of U.S. imperialism with the aim of implementing the Zionist enemy's terms for a solution to the region's problem and for reaching separate deals. Joint relations and coordination must necessarily be directed against the U.S. bias toward the Zionist enemy and should not impose concessions on the PLO in the interest of the U.S. position.

Concluding its statement, the PLF Central Committee said that based on national and pan-Arab factors, in order to face the Zionist aggression and the U.S. campaigns of terror and in view of the response to these campaigns by some Arab regimes, the PLF Central Committee is proud of the adherence of our masses, particularly those inside the occupied homeland, to the PLO and their cohesion within its ranks to protect its courageous national position and role and affirm our people's response to the motto: The PLO is the people and the people are the PLO.

Palestinian Revolution Forces Bomb Israeli Factory
JN181836 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic
1713 GMT 18 Mar 86

[Text] A spokesman for the general command of the Palestinian revolution forces has stated the following: One of our combat groups operating inside the occupied homeland planted incendiary explosive charges in a Zionist factory in the Bene Beraq settlement north of Tel Aviv. The explosive charges went off last night, causing heavy damage to the Zionist factory, starting a big fire in it, and killing or injuring a large number of Zionist enemy personnel. A large force from the army, police, and so-called border guard immediately cordoned off the area and launched a large-scale search and arrest campaign in Palestinian circles on the pretext of complicity in the operation. Despite these Zionist measures, our combat group succeeded in withdrawing from the operation area safely. Revolution until victory.

[Signed] The general command of the Palestinian revolution forces.

Joint Forces Attack Position in South Lebanon
JN181858 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic
1713 GMT 18 Mar 86

[Text] The Palestinian-national Lebanese joint forces last night attacked a Zionist military position near the village of Bayt Lif in southern Lebanon with machineguns and rockets. The position was heavily damaged, a Zionist jeep was damaged, and a number of Zionist soldiers were killed or wounded.

In another operation yesterday, the joint forces shelled with katyushas a Zionist-Lahd position on Tallat 'Aynan mountain in southern Lebanon. The position was heavily damaged and a large number of enemy personnel and agent elements were killed or wounded.

The joint forces attacked other positions in southern Lebanon belonging to the Zionist occupation forces and their agent militias. Also, several villages in the south received Zionist artillery shelling causing material damage.

Reports from the south said that the joint forces launched an attack early yesterday morning on the gateway to the so-called security strip in Al-Bayyadah region on the coastal road between Tyre and Ra's al-Naqurah. The reports added that the joint forces succeeded in destroying the gateway guard post and killing or wounding all the Zionist soldiers and militiamen of the so-called army of southern Lebanon at the post. The reports further said that the occupation forces retaliated by shelling nearby areas and villages.

Five OPEC Countries To Meet Non-OPEC Producers

LD182240 Vienna OPECNA in English 2212 GMT 18 Mar 86

[Text] Geneva, 18 Mar. 86 (OPECNA) — A group of five OPEC ministers will hold a meeting with representatives of non-OPEC oil producing countries Wednesday [19 March], OPEC conference President Dr Arturo Hernandez Grisanti announced tonight.

The five OPEC ministers will be from Indonesia, Libya, Nigeria, the United Arab Emirates and Venezuela, while the non-OPEC countries will consist of Angola, Egypt, Malaysia, Mexico and Oman. The meeting will be preceded by a full conference of OPEC ministers which the five non-OPEC representatives have been invited to attend. The OPEC ministers will reconvene following their meeting with their non-OPEC colleagues.

The two groups of ministers are expected to discuss all "important issues" involved in current attempts to stabilize the oil market and strengthen prices.

Hernandez told a press conference late this evening that the ministers had taken "no major decisions" so far.

He said they had, however, considered a report prepared by a group of experts, set up Monday to reassess the technical aspects of the world oil supply and demand situation for 1986.

"We began to analyze the report and discussed various aspects," he added.

He said OPEC ministers were convinced that gradually other non-OPEC countries would show an inclination to cooperate with the organization in its efforts to stabilize the oil market.

'Restricted' OPEC Session Fails To Reach Agreement

AU182038 Paris AFP in English 2035 GMT 18 Mar 86

[Text] Geneva, March 18 (AFP) — OPEC oil ministers failed to strike agreement on policies to stabilize the world oil market at a two-hour "restricted" session here late Tuesday [18 March].

Algerian Energy Minister Belkacem Nabi emerged from the meeting shortly after 2015 GMT saying the ministers had "not yet" any deal in hand. It was the third day of talks for the 13-nation organisation, meeting in an emergency session in an effort to stabilise oil prices, which have more than halved since December.

GULF DAILY NEWS: OPEC Reconsidering Price War

GF190520 Manama GULF DAILY NEWS in English 19 Mar 86 p 1

[Text] OPEC appeared last night to be backing away from its oil-price confrontation with Britain and other rival producers.

It remained unclear, however, whether the 13-member cartel could reach agreement in Geneva on a common strategy to reverse the collapse in oil prices.

Most OPEC leaders remained out of public view yesterday, but statements from key delegations indicated the organisation may be willing to cut its oil production without insisting on similar actions by its non-OPEC rivals.

The sentiment, emerging after two days of talks, pointed to a retreat from an earlier OPEC vow to defend its "fair share" of the oil market, even at the cost of a price war with independent producers.

The key to this apparent shift in approach was a report that Saudi Arabia now favoured reinstating the cartel's recently-discarded production ceiling of 16 million barrels a day.

A Saudi Government statement said: "The Kingdom sees the best solution for settling differences among member states lies in convincing all of the necessity of abiding by the production ceiling by which quotas have been distributed."

The official OPEC production ceiling was set in October 1984 with quotas for each member country. It has been ignored since last December.

Demand for OPEC oil is expected to slump to 15 million barrels daily this spring.

KUWAIT

Foreign Minister, PDRY Counterpart Discuss Issues

LD181358 Kuwait KUNA in English 1238 GMT 18 Mar 86

[Text] Kuwait, March 18 (KUNA) — Foreign Minister of the Yemen Arab Republic 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Dali discussed the Gulf war and Yemeni-Kuwaiti "distinguished" bilateral relations with Kuwait's deputy premier, foreign minister Shayk Sabah al-Ahmad, the Yemeni official (?said) after the meeting.

Al-Dali told KUNA that he and Shaykh Sabah reviewed the Iran-Iraq war escalation and examined initiatives aimed at bringing the destructive conflict to a solution that would ensure the security of countries of the region.

Al-Dali who arrived here from Riyadh Monday for a 24-hour visit, earlier today delivered a message from Yemeni president Haydar Abu Bakr al-'Attas to H.H. the Amir during an audience and was later received by H.H. crown prince, prime minister Shaykh Sa'd al-'Abdallah.

The Yemeni official added that he and Shaykh Sabah touched on "developments in the Arab world and underlined the need for action to cement Arab solidarity."

Al-Dali, meanwhile, described ties between Kuwait and Aden as "distinguished" and praised Kuwait's "fraternal" attitude toward the January coup in Aden.

(?Kuwait's) responsible position on the recent events in Aden testified to a keen interest for maintaining sisterly ties between the two countries," he said.

The meeting was attended by Kuwait's foreign undersecretary Sulayman Majid al-Shahin, the Yemeni ambassador to Kuwait 'Abd al-Wahid al-Fa'ri and members of the delegation accompanying Al-Dali.

PDRY Minister Departs

LD181933 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1616 GMT 18 Mar 86

[Excerpt] Kuwait, 18 Mar (KUNA) — PDRY Political Bureau member and minister of foreign affairs, Dr 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Dali left the country this afternoon at the end of a 24-hour visit, which concluded his tour to five GCC member-countries out of the six. The one left out was the Sultanate of Oman.

Dailies Quote Minister on Amnesty Plan

LD190937 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0805 GMT 18 Mar 86

[Text] Kuwait, 18 Mar (KUNA) — Three Kuwaiti dailies today quoted PDRY Foreign Minister Dr 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Dali as saying that the new leadership in his country is about to issue a general amnesty with regard to those who were arrested during the events in South Yemen which led to the expulsion of former President 'Ali Nasir Muhammad.

AL-SIYASAH, *Al-QABAS*, and *AL-WATAN* quoted Minister al-Dali, who concluded a visit to Kuwait yesterday, as saying that the detainees are divided into two categories. The first category concerns those who planned and participated in the mass killings and death of the leaders, and they should be sent for just trial. As for those who were deceived into battle and participated in the killing without premeditated intention — the innocents — we regard them as having been deceived. The political leadership is studying their situations and will pardon them so they can return to participate once again in the public life.

Dr al-Dali described his Gulf tour as having been fruitful and that the officials in the countries he visited were responsive to the PDRY's problems and preoccupations. He expressed his satisfaction with the attitude of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia. He said that together with our brothers in the GCC member-states we are striving to consolidate the security and stability of the region and should prevent those who are fishing in troubled waters. He denied that the new policy of the present regime in Aden was strict and said that the tendentious intrigues would not trouble our relations with our brothers and friends. Dr al-Dali described President 'Ali Nasir Muhammad as having betrayed the people's trust and confidence. In answer to a question regarding his whereabouts he said that he was abroad.

Defense Minister Recalls Army Reservists

GF181326 Kuwait AL-SIYASAH in Arabic 17 Mar 86 p 1

[Excerpt] The minister of defense has issued a decree resummoning reservists who are needed in the army for active service and to complete the formation of the army units as of the day following the expiration of the current period. The summoning period is 1 month and can be extended provided it does not exceed the period noted in Article three of the reservists service regulation law.

Oil Minister Denies OPEC Contingency Plans

LD190847 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0732 GMT 19 Mar 86

[Excerpts] Kuwait, 19 Mar (KUNA) — The Kuwaiti minister of oil and industry, Shaykh 'Ali al-Khalifah al-'Adhbi al-Sabah, has strongly denied in an interview published here today, that the six GCC member-countries have laid down a strategy in case of an OPEC collapse. At the same time, however, he has not ruled out the possibility that the current OPEC meeting will end in failure.

He stressed in his interview published by the Kuwaiti *AL-QABAS* that the GCC member-countries adhere to the continuation of OPEC. The minister stated that the Gulf country members of OPEC are the only countries among OPEC member-states that will come out from the current OPEC meeting in Geneva as non-losers. The paper said the minister was clearly referring to Kuwait's determination, together with that of other Gulf countries, to continue the policy of defending their production quotas in the face of other "uncommitted" members.

Shaykh 'Ali has said that behind Kuwait's declaration, which was announced before the opening session of the current OPEC

meeting, there were some defeatist purposes. He described the declaration as "a dramatic turn" in Kuwaiti policies, which used to advocate, earlier this month, the increase of production in order to protect prices.

Shaykh 'Ali has not ruled out the fact that the current OPEC meeting might end in failure. At the same time he added: "This failure will not be the end of the world ...we can always go and meet again in order to agree and succeed...we and the rest are committed to OPEC." He described the stance of Britain as uncooperative and meanwhile hailed the recent Soviet stance of cutting the production of Soviet oil.

The minister has urged other OPEC member-countries to learn from the Kuwaiti posture of going back and adhering to the production quotas. He warned that failure to achieve this adherence will lead to the failure in the current OPEC meeting.

PDRY

Foreign Minister Returns, Comments on GCC Tour

GF190636 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 0330 GMT 19 Mar 86

[Excerpt] Brother Dr 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Dali, member of the YSP Political Bureau and foreign minister, returned to Aden last night, following a visit to a number of fraternal Arab countries in the Arabian Peninsula and Gulf region. He arried written messages from Brother Engineer Haydar Abu Bakr al-'Attas, member of the YSP Political Bureau and chairman of the Supreme People's Council Presidium to the leaders of these countries.

In a statement to ANA, Brother al-Dali said: Proceeding from the principles and goals of our country's foreign policy, which is based on peaceful coexistence, mutual respect, nonintervention in internal affairs of others, strengthening fraternal relations and good neighborliness, and consolidating security and stability in the region, I visited the UAE, Bahrain, Qatar, Kuwait, and Saudi Arabia carrying written messages from Brother Engineer Haydar Abu Bakr al-'Attas to the leaders of these fraternal countries.

The messages dealt with bilateral relations and local, Arab, and international issues of mutual interest. The written messages were delivered to their excellencies the leaders of the fraternal Arab countries in a fraternal and amicable atmosphere. We exchanged views on the most important issues of interest to our countries, region, and Arab causes.

During this tour, I held meetings with his highness the heir apparent of fraternal Kuwait; his highness the heir apparent of fraternal Qatar; and the brothers, the foreign ministers in the UAE, Bahrain, Qatar, and Kuwait. We discussed the issues of bilateral cooperation and the means of promoting it, and reviewed the most important events and developments in our region. During the tour I also visited Saudi Arabia. I held talks with Saudi Foreign Minister His Highness Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal on the issues of bilateral cooperation and the mutual desire to strengthen and develop it. I can say that the results of this tour have been fruitful on the level of strengthening bilateral relations, producing a full understanding of the developments in the region and a sincere fraternal response to the mutual desire of our countries, peoples, and governments in preserving fraternal relations, good neighborliness, and bolstering the security, prosperity, and stability of the entire region.

All that remains for me is to express my great gratitude to the welcome, hospitality, and warm receptions and farewells I was accorded during my tour of these fraternal Arab countries.

He was received at the airport by Brother Muhammad 'Ali 'Imayah, deputy foreign minister; and a number of Foreign Ministry officials.

SAUDI ARABIA

King Fahd Receives Amir of Kuwait 19 March

GF191406 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1355 GMT 19 Mar 86

[Excerpts] Riyadh, 19 Mar (SPA) — His Majesty King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz received at the royal camp today Amir of Kuwait His Highness Shaykh Jabir al-Ahmad al-Sabah, who arrived in the Kingdom today on a private visit to meet with His Majesty King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz.

His Majesty King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz hosted a lunch reception in honor of the amir of Kuwait and the delegation accompanying him.

Moroccan Crown Prince Meets With Officials

LD171528 Rabat MAP in English 1209 GMT 17 Mar 86

[Text] Riyadh, March 17 (MAP) — Visiting Moroccan Crown Prince Sidi Mohamed was received Sunday by King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz.

The audience was attended on the Moroccan side by Secretary of State to Foreign Affairs Ahmed Cherkaoui, the king's Chamberlain Ibrahim Fraj and other civil and military officials accompanying the crown prince, while on the Saudi side, the meeting was attended by Crown Prince 'Abdallah ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, Minister of Foreign Affairs Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal, Minister of Information 'Ali al-Sha'ir and other high ranking officials.

Earlier Sunday, Crown Prince Sidi Mohamed had conferred with Saudi Crown Prince 'Abdallah ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz.

During this meeting, Prince Sidi Mohamed expressed his admiration for achievements made by Saudi Arabia in the industrial, urban and socio-economic fields.

Crown prince Sidi Mohamed had arrived in Saudi Arabia last Tuesday on a week-long official visit.

Pakistani Prime Minister Concludes Visit, Departs

GF181254 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 18 Mar 86

[Excerpt] Pakistani Prime Minister Mohammad Khan Junejo and the delegation accompanying him left Medina this afternoon for his country, after a visit to the Kingdom during which he performed al-'umrah and visited the prophet's mosque.

UAE

Reportage on Visit by British Official Renton

Received by Dubai Heir Apparent

GF181625 Abu Dhabi WAM in Arabic 1348 GMT 18 Mar 86

[Text] Dubayy, 18 Mar (WAM) — Shaykh Maktum ibn Rashid, deputy prime minister and heir apparent of Dubai, received in his office before noon today Mr Timothy Renton, British minister of state for foreign and commonwealth affairs, who is currently on a visit to the country.

The meeting was attended by Shaykh Hamdan ibn Rashid, minister of finance and industry; Shaykh Muhammad ibn Rashid, minister of defense; and Harold Walker, British ambassador to the UAE.

The two sides discussed ways of boosting existing cooperation between the UAE and the United Kingdom in various fields, the latest developments in the region, and the developments of the Iraq-Iran war and its negative effect on peace and stability in the Gulf region.

Concludes Visit 19 Mar

GF190843 Doha QNA in Arabic 0805 GMT 19 Mar 86

[Text] Dubayy, 19 Mar (QNA) — Timothy Renton, British minister of state for foreign and commonwealth affairs, left Dubayy today for the United Kingdom following a 3-day visit to the UAE at the end of a tour which also included Qatar and Bahrain.

During the tour, the British minister held talks with a number of officials in the three countries which dealt with the Iraq-Iran war and its effects on the security and stability of the region, the Middle East question, and the international oil situation, in addition to bilateral economic and trade cooperation relations.

YAR

Standing Committee Delegation Returns From Algeria

GF181733 Sanaa Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 18 Mar 86

[Text] The delegation of the Standing Committee of the YAR General People's Congress led by Brother 'Abd al-Salam al-'Ansi, assistant secretary of the Standing Committee, returned to Sanaa today following a visit to the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria.

During the visit, the delegation held discussions with FLN officials. In a statement to SABA' NEWS AGENCY, Brother Al-'Ansi said that the visit has contributed to enhancing relations between our General People's Congress and the FLN in the organizational and political fields. He added that the delegation has conveyed to the brothers in the FLN the ideological and organizational concepts of the General People's Congress.

In conclusion, he stated that during the visit he conveyed the greetings of Brother Colonel 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president of the republic, commander in chief of the Armed Forces, and secretary general of the General People's Congress, to his brother Algerian President Chadli Bendjedid and his FLN colleagues.

Further on Visit by PRC President Li Xiannian

Li Addresses Assembly

NC191112 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic
0901 GMT 19 Mar 86

[Speech delivered by PRC President Li Xiannian at a joint meeting of the Egyptian People's Assembly and Consultative Council in Cairo — live in Mandarin, fading into superimposed Arabic translation]

[Text] Mr President of the Republic, Mr Speaker of the People's Assembly, Mr Speaker of the Consultative Council, ladies and gentlemen: I am greatly pleased to have come to your country at the kind invitation of President Muhammad Husni Mubarak. I am also happy to have been given the opportunity to address you from this respected podium. First and foremost, allow me to thank His Excellency President Husni Mubarak for his personal attendance at this momentous session. I also wish to thank the speaker of the People's Assembly and the speaker of the Consultative Council, along with the entire audience, for their warm welcome, and I want to convey the sincere greetings and good wishes of the Chinese people to the Egyptian people. [applause]

Egypt is an ancient and civilized state, with a very long history. The intelligent and creative Egyptian people built a very great and brilliant civilization in ancient times. Today they are engaged in untiring efforts to promote global peace and development. The Chinese people feel nothing but admiration, respect, and esteem for the Egyptians. I have visited some African countries in the past. At present, I am making a tour of Egypt and other African countries, and will carry back with me the feelings of deep friendship you have expressed for the Chinese people.

China is a Third World country and the Chinese people have special feelings for the Third World. The Chinese Government and people are unreserved in their support for the Third World. China places the consolidation of friendship and cooperation with the Third World nations at the top of its foreign policy agenda.

The Third World consists of more than 100 states, in which three quarters of the world's population resides. These states are to be found in Asia, Africa, Latin America, and Oceania. They all have suffered the domination, subjugation, and exploitation of colonialism and imperialism for many years. The vast majority of these states have now gained political independence, following a very difficult struggle.

After World War II, there was an unprecedented proliferation of national liberation movements. The imperialist era was eradicated and a new era in the history of mankind began. A great number of states took their fates into their own hands and started their march on the road to national independence. This had far-reaching effects. The status quo, in which a few great powers monopolized international affairs and controlled the world, was eliminated. The entire world situation witnessed profound changes in favor of various peoples and in the interest of world peace and mankind's progress.

It must be said that the renaissance of the Third World is regarded as the greatest historic event of our times. The Third World is constantly growing stronger and now is playing an increasing role in international affairs. It currently plays a very important role, both in safeguarding world peace and in supporting joint development.

The principal task of the states of the Third World after attaining political independence lies in combating poverty, raising the standard of living of their peoples, and strengthening their hard-won political independence by developing their economies. They stand in urgent need of a peaceful international environment.

However, since the end of World War II, there has been a constant series of big and small regional wars. Most of them nave taken place in the Third World. Some of these conflicts were caused by the aggression and expansion of the two superpowers; others have gone on for a long time and the intervention and involvement of the two superpowers have prevented them from coming to an end. These wars have, without exception, caused suffering and difficulties to those Third World countries concerned.

The danger of violent conflict between the two superpowers at present constitutes a threat to international peace and security and inflicts great harm on the countries of the Third World. Therefore, the Third World nations are more powerfully motivated than others to establish peace and resist war; their will to seek justice and to combat brute force is stronger. The Third World, which is assuming a grave historical responsibility to protect world peace, has become a principal force for peace in the modern world.

The countries of the Third World have exerted relentless efforts over many years to bring about a permanent world peace. Among these efforts have been the submission of the Five Principles for Peaceful Coexistence, the Bandung Conference of Afro-Asian states, the establishment of the Nonaligned Movement, and the defense of the aims and principles contained in the UN Charter.

At present, the struggle, in its various forms, of the Arab states and the Palestinian people to achieve the sublime goals of the restoration of their usurped lands and the restitution of their national rights; the struggle of the Kampuchean and Afghan peoples to resist foreign military aggression and occupation; the struggle of the peoples in the southern part of Africa against the racism of the South African authorities and for the achievement of independence in Namibia; and the struggle of the peoples of Central America against foreign intervention and for the preservation of independence and sovereignty — all these constitute a major part of the great struggle being waged by the peoples of the world to defend peace. The importance of this struggle extends far beyond the borders of one country or one area.

The nations of the world stand in need of peace. The establishment of peace depends on joint efforts by the peoples of the world. World peace can be maintained if the various forces for peace are continually developed and enhanced. The Third World constitutes the backbone in this process.

The Third World is not only a principal force in the maintenance of world peace, but also has an important role to play in strengthening the joint development of various countries. Since the countries of the Third World cover large areas and have sizeable populations and extensive resources, they possess colossal potential for development. A considerable number of Third World countries have made significant achievements in economic development. The world economy is an integral whole: each country depends on the other. The economies of the developed and the developing countries in the Third World are closely interlinked. If the Third World, which includes the great majority of the world population, does not make progress, the developed countries will face problems in securing resources, marketing goods, and investing money. It would also be impossible to deal with those problems that need a quick solution in order to speed up development and redevelopment.

We must say in fairness that the need of the developed countries for the cooperation of the developing countries is no smaller than the developing countries' need for the cooperation of the developed countries. Starting from this premise, we can say that the development of the Third World states is central to the achievement of economic prosperity in all countries of the world. The Third World states have continued to work tirelessly to enhance the joint development of the economies of the various countries of the world. The establishment of the group of 77 countries, the foundation of regional cooperation organizations of several kinds, the development of cooperation between South and South, improved dialogue between South and North, the strong demand for the rectification of the old unjust and unreasonable international economic system, and the establishment of a new system — all these are important manifestations of these efforts.

Of particular importance, and requiring reiteration here, is the fact that the Third World countries' demand for the rectification of the world economic order and their efforts to this end provide a tremendous impetus to the joint development of the world's economy, both at present and in the distant future. The development of South-South cooperation and the past erosion of the Third World's economic power are not considered important elements in the new world economic order. Rather, this order should play an important role in promoting North-South negotiations and cooperation and in providing momentum to the wheel of healthy development for the entire world economy.

The protection of peace is closely linked to the achievement of economic prosperity. The economic progress of the Third World countries would necessarily mean the development of a world force for peace. We have noted with pleasure that an increasing number of developed countries and of knowledgeable and informed individuals, realizing the connection between international politics and the world's economy, are attaching due importance to the historic role being played by the Third World in consolidating world peace and development and are working to expand their cooperation with the Third World. This is without question a positive development, and should be welcomed.

It is extremely important that the Third World countries amply demonstrate their role as a primary force in the preservation of world peace, in support for mutual development, and in the promotion of solidarity and cooperation among themselves. Their solidarity represents the source of the Third World's strength, and their cooperation constitutes the decisive factor in their might.

The Third World countries have achieved considerable progress in consoidating their soldiarity and cooperation. The establishment and active influence of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations, the Union of South Asian Regional Cooperation, the ICO, the Arab League, the GCC, the OAU, the Contadora Group, the Lima Group, and other similar organizations, are bound to play a useful role in preserving the peace and stability of their areas and in consolidating ties and cooperation among concerned countries.

We realize that both inherited and current disputes continue to exist among some Third World countries. We hope that these countries will place the world situation above all other considerations and will resolve their disputes in accordance with the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence, on the basis of a spirit of mutual respect and understanding, and through peaceful negotiations. This would necessarily defeat any chances of intervention by foreign forces, end the suffering of the parties to the disputes, and create a suitable atmosphere for the development of cooperation among themselves on the basis of equality and mutual benefit.

China is a developing and socialist country. The continued strengthening of solidarity and cooperation with the Third World countries constitutes a basic factor in China's independent and peaceful foreign policy, and a mainstay of China's efforts in foreign affairs.

China and the other Third World countries are closely and fatefully linked by their historical suffering and their common current task. China and the Third World countries exchange sympathy and support in protecting world peace and in promoting their joint development. China and its revolution and construction continue to win the support and solidarity of several Third World countries. For our part, we always seek to protect the interests and rights of the Third World countries. This is our duty, from which we will never shirk. We tenaciously support the Third World countries in their just struggle against colonialism, imperialism, and hegemony, and in their efforts to preserve their national independence, strengthen their national economies, and develop their countries.

We also support the objectives and principles of the Nonaligned Movement. We adhere strictly to the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence in our relations with the Third World countries, as with all of the world's countries. We do not interfere in other countries' domestic affairs. We give firm support to the Third World countries' demand for the rectification of the old world economic order. We attach extreme importance to the maintenance of economic ties and the pursuit of technical cooperation with these countries. Over 20 years ago, the late President Zhou En-Lai submitted the eight principles governing China's aid to other countries. Three years ago, State Council Premier Zhao Ziyang submitted, on behalf of the Chinese Government, the four principles that underlie the pursuit of equality and mutual benefit. These four principles focus on diversified means of cooper-

ation, the search for common development, and the promotion of South-South cooperation.

China will adhere to these principles and will implement them firmly and without hesitation. China belongs to the Third World and will continue to do so, even if we later grow stronger. China rejects protectorates, and has never sought to become one. China's unceasing support for the Third World countries reflects certain faith and constitutes a firm stand on the part of the Chinese Government and people.

Egypt is an important country in the Third World. It is one of the founding members of the Nonaligned Movement. Egypt has made diligent efforts in support of and vital contributions to African and Arab national liberation movements, and to the establishment of peace in the Middle East and throughout the world. This fact is appreciated and admired by the people of China and of the world. [applause]

This year we will observe the 30th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between China and Egypt. [applause] Over the years, our two countries' relations of friendly cooperation have witnessed rapid progress. Violent storms test the strength of peoples and hardships test the heart of man. Our two people's friendship has withstood turbulent international tests but the peoples of our two countries remain sincere friends, their amity being founded on mutual confidence. The maintenance and consolidation of the relations of friendly cooperation between China and Egypt in various fields are our firm and unshaken goals. We feel absolutely certain that the relations between Egypt and China will attain even higher levels, thanks to our efforts.

Mr President, Mr People's Assembly Speaker, Mr Consultative Council Speaker, ladies and gentlemen: The great Third World has made political progress, and it is certain that the Third World countries will continue to achieve economic, scientific, technical, and cultural progress as long as they pursue a peaceful development policy reflecting a realistic appraisal of circumstances, endeavor to develop their intrinsic power, strengthen their cooperation, and win the support of the world's various countries.

The Third World peoples, who created the Great Wall of China, the pyramids, the Temple of the Sun, and other wonders of the world, can certainly offer [word indistinct], of which our modern age can be proud. The Third World peoples can make further brilliant contributions to world peace and development and to mankind's civilization and progerss. [applause] Thank you. [applause]

Mubarak Addresses Assembly

NC191247 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic
0924 GMT 19 Mar 86

[Speech delivered by Egyptian President Husni Mubarak at a joint meeting of the Egyptian People's Assembly and Consultative Council in Cairo in honor of visiting PRC President Li Xiannian — live]

[Text] In the name of God, the compassionate and the merciful.

Dear and great guest of Egypt; dear brothers and sisters:

With total respect and esteem, we have listened to our distinguished guest, President Li Xiannian, [applause] who spoke to the struggling Egyptian people in the name of the great Chinese people. The historic significance of the words uttered by the dear president from this noble dais and in the house of our people lies in the fact that they truly express a profound understanding of the great mission that the Chinese and Egyptian people have undertaken from the dawn of history to develop human civilization and to advance manking.

This mission continues today and will do so in the future. It is represented by the role so capably played by the two peoples in strengthening world peace, saving nations from the dangers of war, and consolidating the principle of justice in international relations. Such relations must be founded on justice instead of force, on solidarity instead of discord, and on cooperation instead of rivalry.

In addition, they are words of profound meaning and come from the heart. Hence, it is no wonder that his words, and the values and high ideals that they represent, have touched the hearts in all of us.

Our meeting in Egypt is a one of work and cooperation in promoting the cause of mankind everywhere, but it is also a meeting of friends and of hearts.

Great guest of Egypt, dear brothers and sisters: Through the various stages of history, our two peoples have proven their unique and outstanding ability to shoulder a great responsibility, as if they have the same pact with destiny. There, in the Far East, and here, in the heart of the Arab and Islamic East, which constitutes a crossroads for Asia and Africa and a bridge of communication with the West, man instinctively realized that he was born to build, to reconstruct, and to renew. He also realized that the world is not rebuilt through material progress alone, but, first and foremost, through faith in high ideals and noble principles and through the conviction that the only road to happiness is one of self-denial, sacrifice for the sake of the whole, and death for the sake of the homeland. [applause]

Just as our marches in the past upheld the identical values of right and of justice, our goals have been united and our ambitions have been similar in modern times, for we have both been playing an important role in promoting the status of the Third World states and in strengthening their ability to express their free and independent will.

Just as you do, Mr President, we consecrate our freedom and the independence of our wills. We hold the dignity of the homeland above all other considerations. We defend it with all of our means and we sacrifice our lives and sons in its defense. We reject any kind of subservience or hegemony. [applause] We consider our national soil to be as sacred as the sacred valley in Tuwah, in which only the virtuous may set foot and which cannot be harmed by the covetous and grudgebearers. It is no coincidence that our two countries differ from other countries in that they have preserved their geographical boundries, delineated 7,000 years ago, [applause] with neither expansion nor decrease. This would

never have been true were it not that our two peoples sanctify their land and refuse to place anything above it.

The Egyptian and Chinese peoples have been taught to respect justice and right, and to refrain from acts of evil and aggression. This is the apex of civilization and progress. In this context, we greatly admire China's groundbreaking experiment in self-reliance, because we believe that this is an inevitable factor in the establishment of political, economic, and cultural independence, and in state freedom from pressure and restrictions. It also represents the significance of dedication and allegiance to the homeland and of the individual's subordination to society.

We have seen how your great country has made tremendous progress in production through the application of self-reliance. We have seen how you have developed your agricultural policy by rendering it eminently flexible, to promote the public's general interest. We have also seen the positive results of your policy on economic reform, in which you have both encouraged an open-door policy on production and introduced modern technological methods that are compatible with the reality of China and its needs. Egypt is pursuing the same policy in an effort to increase production, diversify products, modernize industry, develop agriculture, promote the standard of services, and find new job opportunities for future generations of Egyptians.

Dear friend President Li Xiannian: What you have just said in your speech to the representatives of the Eygptian people, and that which we deeply feel about the closeness of our objectives and similarity of our steps, can only strengthen our detemrination to bolster and promote our two countries' cooperation in various areas and to benefit from our common experiences in serving the interest of both our peoples.

As far as economic and technical cooperation is concerned, we see great opportunities to increase our two countries' trade exchange. There are also vast prospects for greater cooperation in agriculture, land reclamation, pisciculture, cloth production, and handicrafts, particularly as we are implementing an ambitious program to enable the Egyptian village to assume its natural character as a production unit and a cell for creative work in which every man and woman can participate.

We also attach great importance to cultural cooperation. The civilizations of our two countries were built upon thought and knowledge. Thus, it would only be logical to give top priority to cooperation in this field. We have ancient traditions that may guide us toward the achievement of that objective.

China's interest in Egypt's culture and civilization began with the Han dynasty in the 1st century A.D. Similarly, Egyptian men of thought and science have always directed a large part of their attention to that great civilization whose sun rises in the Far East. That link between our two civilizations has remained a substantial one throughout history. Your people have translated Al-Busiri's poem "The Outer Garment" [Al-Burdah] and Imam Muhammad 'Abdu's book "The Message of Monotheism" [Risalat al-Tawhid] into Chinese. Chinese students join our ancient Al-Azhar University, the minaret of Arab and Islamic studies, every year. It is thus that the channels of cultural communication and interactive thought between our two peoples are consolidated.

Our Muslim brothers in your country are allowed to maintain their spiritual heritage and to contribute to the body of Islamic studies through your rational policy, which upholds the freedom of religion and consolidates the concept of tolerance and cohesion among the sons of the glorious Chinese people. It is a policy that is appreciated and admired by all your friends.

Egypt's honored guest: I need not say that my visits to your glorious country have left me with the very best impressions. They are cherished memories that time cannot erase. These visits gave me the personal opportunity to deepen my conviction that we are creating a friendship with a nation that combines principles with action, and that provides the highest example of honorable struggle for the elevation of man.

I take this opportunity to express our great appreciation to you, to your companions in the Chinese leadership, and to all of the glorious Chinese people for the stands you have taken with us, both declared and facit, in good and bad times alike. Thank you, dear friends. You have been and remain our best companions along our difficult course. You have always been beside us in all sincerity whenever necessary, or whenever danger threatened. In a few words, and with all gratitude, I must say that you are a magnificent model of a great and proud people and a great example of the victorious march of a remarkable and dignified heritage. May God guide us all to success. May God's mercy and peace be upon you.

Mubarak, Li Resume Talks

NC181430 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic
1230 GMT 18 Mar 86

[Text] President Husni Mubarak resumed his talks with PRC President Li Xiannian today. The members of the Egyptian and Chinese delegations also met for 1½ hours, after which they joined the session of talks with the two presidents.

Information Minister Safwat al-Sharif stated that during the meeting President Mubarak stressed the solidity of Egyptian-Chinese relations, and expressed the Egyptian people and government's appreciation of the Chinese people. He also referred to the deep-rooted links between the two countries, and commended the friendly atmosphere of the talks.

Al-Sharif said that the discussions dealt with the Middle East issue, the Palestinian question, the Iraq-Iran war, as well as Egyptian and Chinese policy on other international issues.

There was an identity of views on the subjects discussed. President Mubarak declared his intention of continuing consultations with the Chinese leaders and achieving further coordination between the two countries, in light of their common concerns.

Al-Sharif stated that the Chinese leader described his talks with President Mubarak as very successful. The Chinese president also praised Egypt's activities on the international scene. He renewed his invitation to President Mubarak to visit China, when he considers the time is right for further consultations, and

expressed appreciation of President Mubarak's policies on both domestic and foreign matters.

Al-Sharif said that the Egyptian and Chinese delegations discussed political and economic relations between the two countries. They also exchanged views on various Middle East and international issues. Attitudes toward these issues were identical.

The two delegations discussed the Palestinian question. They took as their starting point the two countries' eagerness to make efforts to establish the legitimate rights of the Palestinians and bring about a comprehensive peace in the Middle East. They agreed that the Jordanian-Palestinian agreement of February 1985, should be seen as a basis for efforts aimed at establishing the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people and for making further contacts with all parties concerned.

The two delegations also examined the promotion of economic relations, widening the scope of bilateral trade, and increasing the volume of Egyptian exports so as to achieve a balance in trade between the two countries. In addition, they discussed Chinese willingness to import more Egyptian products.

Presidents Mubarak and Li Xiannian will attend the joint session of the People's Assembly and the Consultative Council, which will be held at 1030 tomorrow in honor of the Chinese president. The two presidents will deliver speeches at the session.

'Abd al-Majid Meets With UN's Goulding

NC181541 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1445 GMT 18 Mar 86

[Text] Cairo, 18 Mar (MENA) — This afternoon, Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, met with Marrack Goulding, assistant UN secretary general for political affairs, who arrived in Cairo at noon today. They discussed current developments in the Middle East issue.

Dr 'Abd al-Majid pointed to Egypt's efforts to establish a just and comprehensive peace in the region. He commended the efforts made by the United Nations to reach a peaceful settlement of the Middle East issue. Dr 'Abd al-Majid stressed the need to hold an international peace conference and noted the efforts made by the UN secretary general on this.

Lutfi Denies Intention To Float Pound

NC181231 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1130 GMT 18 Mar 86

[Text] Cairo, 18 Mar (MENA) — Prime Minister Dr 'Ali Lutfi has said that there are no plans to float the Egyptian pound and stressed that this is not currently under consideration. He made these remarks in a statement following the conclusion of today's round of Egyptian-Chinese talks.

In response to journalists' questions, Dr Lutfi also denied a report published by a local newspaper today. The paper claimed that today's Cabinet meeting would include a discussion of ways to close the gap between the price of dollars set by the Central Bank and the rate quoted on the free market. He noted that the Cabinet will be examining a number of programs designed to have quick results.

These programs were prepared after President Mubarak's speech to the People's Assembly and Consultative Council in which he called on the government to adopt these types of measures. They would be particularly applicable to departments and offices that deal directly with the public, including the Land Registration Department, road licensing offices, the health department, and civil statute and passport offices. The Cabinet will also discuss its ordinary agenda.

Investments, Tourism Encouraged

NC190456 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 2100 GMT 18 Mar 86

[Text] At its meeting this evening, under Prime Minister Dr 'Ali Lutfi, the Cabinet discussed steps to implement the directives that President Muhammad Husni Mubarak issued when he chaired the recent Cabinet meeting and when he addressed the People's Assembly and the Consultative Council.

Information Minister Safwat al-Sharif stated this, adding that while talking about rationalization of government expeditures, the Cabinet reviewed the government decisions to reduce travel allowances, limit government advertisements, cut back on propaganda and unnecessary expenses, limit the number of members in Egyptian delegations traveling abroad, reduce by 25 percent the budgets of embassies, consultates, and technical offices, and cut back on the number of invitations to delegations from other countries. He added that the Cabinet stressed the importance of continuing to implement these measures.

The information minister said: As for the encouragement of the private and investment sectors, the Cabinet decided to open an office for investment in tourist projects. This office will issue permits for these projects in only 1 week. The Cabinet also resolved to open an office for investment in land reclamation and another for investment in food security projects. He added that Dr 'Ali Lutfi noted that the aims of these offices are to save Egyptian or foreign investors the trouble of having to consult other departments and to ensure that permission to begin an investment project is granted within a short period of time. The information minister stated that the Cabinet chose to refer the matter of facilitating the trade register procedures and the registration of companies to the Higher Committee for Policies. The Cabinet decided to simplify the customs tariff procedures to eliminate the problems facing investors.

The information minister went on to say that the Cabinet discussed a special study on improving the performance of the public sector, and concluded that the minister of administrative development and the other concerned ministers should establish rules for administrative and technical development of all aspects of the public sector and in 1 month should present to the Cabinet a single plan for work within this sector. The Cabinet approved the decisions of the Higher Council for Tourism to encourage and promote local tourism and to raise the standard of the areas visited and the services provided. The Cabinet also resolved to simplify the procedures at airports and ports.

The Cabinet discussed increasing public services and facilitating measures by the government service units. It reviewed the status of those who had been employed by hotels and tourist establishments where work has stopped, as a result of the recent events. The Cabinet decided to speed up the implementation of a law on unemployment benefits for these workers to cover the entire reconstruction period, and decided to permit the workers to postpone their insurance payments. The minister of manpower reviewed the steps taken to employ a number of these workers at other hotels.

Supreme Soviet Delegation Arrives in Cairo

NC181938 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1730 GMT 18 Mar 86

[Text] Cairo, 18 Mar (MENA) — A Soviet delegation led by Pavel Gilashvili, deputy chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet and chairman of the Georgian Republic Supreme Soviet, arrived in Cairo this evening on an 8-day visit, in response to an invitation from People's Assembly Speaker Dr Rif'at al-Mahjub.

The 8-member delegation will meet with Prime Minister Dr 'Ali Lutfi; Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid, deputy prime minister and foreign minister; Dr Yusuf Wali, deputy prime minister and minister of agriculture; and Dr Subhi 'Abd al-Hakim, speaker of the Consultative Council.

Upon arriving, Pavel Gilashvili said that the Soviet delegation will meet with members of the People's Assembly to promote cooperation and to strengthen relations between the two countries. He noted that these meetings will be an opportunity to exchange views on a number of subjects that concern Egypt and the USSR. He lauded their relations and stated that the purpose of the visit is to promote and bolster them.

Dr Rif'at al-Mahjub, who received the delegation at the airport, said that the talks that Dr Sultan Abu 'Ali, minister of economy and foreign trade, will hold during his visit to Moscow next week will follow up on those of the Soviet delegation. Dr Rij'at al-Mahjub observed that this delegation is returning the visit that a group from the People's Assembly, led by Dr Muhammad 'Abd al-Ilah, chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, had paid to Moscow last summer.

Presidium Message to Mubarak

NC182027 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1830 GMT 18 Mar 86

[Excerpt] A Soviet delegation, led by Pavel Gilashvili, deputy chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, and chairman of the Georgian Republic Supreme Soviet, arrived in Cairo this evening on an 8-day visit, in response to an invitation from People's Assembly Speaker Dr Rif'at al-Mahjub. The Soviet delegation is carrying a message from the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet to President Husni Mubarak.

Pakistani Justice Minister Ends Visit, Departs

NC182230 Cairo MENA in English 2205 GMT 18 Mar 86

[Text] Cairo, 18 Mar (MENA) — Pakistan Minister of Justice Iqbal Ahmad Khan left here tonight for home after a four-day visit during which he met President Husni Mubarak. The Pakistani minister had met also with Prime Minister Dr 'Ali Lutfi, Deputy Premier and Foreign Minister Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid, and Grand Shaykh of Al-Azhar Jad al-Haqq 'Ali Jad al-Haqq. In a pre-departure statement, Iqbal Ahmad Khan said he carries a message from President Husni Mubarak to President Ziaul Haq of Pakistan, and another message from Dr 'Ali Lutfi to the Pakistani prime minister.

Israeli Delegation to Tabah Talks Arrives

NC182126 Cairo MENA in English 2114 GMT 18 Mar 86

[Text] Cairo, 18 Mar (MENA) — The Israeli delegation to Tabah talks arrived here tonight under General Avraham Tamir, director of the office of the Israeli prime minister, to attend the fifth round of talks due to start tomorrow.

First Session Ends

NC191347 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1240 GMT 19 Mar 86

[Text] Cairo, 19 Mar (MENA) — The Egyptian-Israeli talks on Tabah resumed today in Cairo at the level of experts and in the presence of the United States. Ambassador Nabil al-'Arabi, director of the legal department at the foreign ministry, headed the Egyptian side, while Avraham Tamir, director general of the Prime Minister's Office, led the Israeli delegation.

After the first session, which lasted for 90 minutes, Ambassador al-'Arabi said that there had been further discussion of some of the points related to the solution of the Tabah issue by international arbitration.

The talks are scheduled to resume this evening, when examination of the same subject will continue. It should be noted that this is the fifth round of Egyptian-Israeli talks since Israel accepted the principle of international arbitration.

Cabinet Discusses Drop in Oil Prices, Dollar

JN182055 Baghdad INA in Arabic 2031 GMT 18 Mar 86

[Text] Baghdad, 18 Mar (INA) — President Saddam Husayn chaired a Cabinet meeting in which Iraqi economic policy was reviewed in light of the drop in oil prices and the value of the dollar and their effect on the national economy while Iraq is fighting its just battle to defeat the Iranian aggression.

The meeting discussed the effect of the above factors on the relation between the Iraqi economy and the world economy and its effects on both economies, employing comprehensive, profound ideas and responsible national measures. The Cabinet adopted measures and resolutions facing this situation.

The meeting was attended by Taha Yasin Ramadan, RCC member and first deputy prime minister; Taha Muhyi al-Din Ma'ruf, RCC member and vice president; RCC members; Ba'th Party Regional Command members; the director of the president's office; the ministers; and a number of state officials.

Reportage on Combat Operations in War With Iran

Planes Raid Military Concentrations

JN191031 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1019 GMT 19 Mar 86

[Text] Baghdad, 19 Mar (INA) — Forty-six Iraqi fighter planes swooped down simultaneously on Iranian military concentrations between the cities of Hamidiyeh and Ahvaz this morning, destroying them with tons of bombs and burying the burned bodies of the Iranian aggressors under the debris.

In a statement a short while ago, an Iraqi military spokesman said the Iraqi planes took off at 0750 [0450 GMT] today to destroy concentrations which the Iranian rulers had prepared for aggression against Iraq. He indicated that the Iraqi air strike led to the destruction of 601 tents and trailers comprising enemy military commands and personnel, as well as 46 tanks and armored vehicles.

The Iraqi military spokesman stressed that all Iraqi pilots returned safely to base after making sure that they spared none of the Iranian military concentrations.

Planes Raid Factory Near Ahvaz

JN191530 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1518 GMT 19 Mar 86

[Unscheduled announcement]

[Excerpts] A military spokesman has stated the following: At 1615 [1315 GMT] today, planes from our gigantic Air Force together launched a devastating raid on factory-19 for technical war industries near Ahvaz, destroying it completely and comprehensively. The planes returned safely to their bases.

[Dated] 19 March 1986

Jets Attack Khark Island

JN191112 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1100 GMT 19 Mar 86

[Text] Baghdad, 19 Mar (INA) — Iraqi fighter planes launched a successful attack on Khark Island installations this morning. An Iraqi military spokesman stated a short while ago that the attack took place at 0838 [0538 GMT] today and that the Iraqi planes returned safely to base after setting their targets ablaze.

Weapons Seized in North Listed

JN191206 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1132 GMT 19 Mar 86

[Unscheduled announcement]

[Text] A military spokesman has stated the following: In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. Subsequent to our Communique No 2,150 issued on 14 March 1986, in which we announced that our valiant forces had overrun the remnants of barbarism and aggression in the operational theater of the heroic I Army Corps and purged the land of their filth, we declare to our great Iraqi people that, besides killing or wounding thousands of enemy personnel and capturing scores of them, the following weapons, equipment, and hardware which the enemy left on the battlefield were seized:

1) one T-55 tank; 2) three bulldozers; 3) two excavators; 4) twenty vehicles of various types; 5) two jeeps each carrying one 106-mm gun; 6) one jeep carrying one 107-mm tubular launcher; 7) two motorcycles; 8) twenty-seven 120-mm mortars; 9) nineteen 81-mm mortars; 10) ten 60-mm mortars; 11) two tubular launchers with their pads; 12) four (FBG-9) guns; 13) three 106 mm guns; 14) two (Malotka) guns; 15) five Strella rocket launchers; 16) eleven 100-mm mortars; 17) eight PKT machineguns; 18) two RPK machineguns; 19) three single-barrelled Dimitrov machineguns; 20) seven DSHK machineguns; 21) forty-three Kalashnikov refiles; 22) forty-nine RPT-7 launchers; 23) fifty (GT) rifles; 24) one 57-mm antiaircraft gun; 25) two double-barreleld Dimitrov machineguns; 26) one Siminov rifle; 27) ten field telephones; 28) forty-eight radios; 29) five walkie-talkie sets; 30) one 10 line telephone exchange, various other equipment, and munitions.

Glory is yours, O men of the heroic I Army Corps. Proceed toward eliminating their remnants. God is our guide and helper. He is the best guide and best helper.

[Dated] 19 March 1986

Communique No 2,154

JN181759 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1700 GMT 18 Mar 86

[Communique No 2,154 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 18 March 1986]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. Our triumphant forces are continuing their combat operations with a firm conviction in the inevitability of victory and with the high

determination of men who vie with each other in carrying out their duties and scheduled plans with the aim of destroying the enemy and purging the land. The following is a roundup of activities for yesterday evening and today:

1. In implementation of the mission to completely annihilate the enemy remnants in the Al-Faw peninsula, our forces in the brave Al-Rashid and northern columns continued to direct their fire-power at the enemy throughout last night and today, supported by fierce, continuous bombing from our heroic Air Force and the daring helicopters, as well as by shelling from our capable artillery and brave Navy. The enemy suffered very grave losses in men, weapons, equipment, and hardware.

2. In order to inform the Iranian rulers that their aggression on our people will end in their defeat, in the wiping out of their remnants, and in destroying them; in order to affirm to these tyrants that Iraq's long, strong arm is capable of reaching any Iranian vital target which is used for aggression; and in order to make this war and this very battle an unforgettable lesson for the racist and grudge-bearing shu'ubists [anti-Arab], teaching them that they are too weak to match Iraqi power, that they will not be able to stop its progress or the achievements of its revolution, and that they have entangled themselves in a disastrous web, squadrons from our powerful Air Force launched a fierce, surprise attack against the Esfahan refineries deep inside Iran at 1110 [0810 GMT] today under the command of the hero of Al-Qadisiyah Major Mahmud Jasim Muhammad, dropping tons of explosives.

Our planes scored accurate hits and left the refineries heaps of wreckage, sending forth flames and columns of smoke covering the area. After carrying out their duty, the eagles of the air returned to the homeland with their planes, safe and triumphant, bringing good news of victory. God bless our Air Force — commanders, pilots, officers, and other ranks. Let the ruling charlatan Iranian clique know that it will not escape its inevitable painful end. They will taste defeat and humiliation at the hands of our powerful men.

3. In addition to missions destroying the enemy's vital means of aggression and stripping the enemy of its resources deep inside its territory, our Air Force continued to deal devastating daily blows to the enemy forces, inflicting massive losses in men and equipment and spreading terror and death among enemy ranks. After flying 152 combat missions today, our planes returned safely to base, God be praised.

4. Our Army helicopter gunships have done their daily job of dealing painful blows to the enemy, inflicting further losses in men and equipment. After flying 65 combat missions, our helicopters returned safely to base, protected by God.

5. Our brave Navy, the honest and alert guardian of the Arab Gulf waters, is playing a heroic role in protecting our coasts, cutting off supplies to the evil aggressors, and lending splendid support to our land forces. History will record its great role in the battle of dignity and honor. At 1015 [0715 GMT] today, our brave Navy men sighted a medium-sized maritime target southeast of the Nowruz oil fields. They inflicted upon the target a destructive hit, destroying and sinking it. Glory to you, O lions of the sea. May God grant you success.

6. Two enemy planes penetrated our international border at 0913 [0613 GMT] today with the aim of attacking residential areas in the Al-Najaf District of the Maysan Governorate. One citizen was martyred and another was injured.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 18 March 1986

Syrian Industry Minister Arrives in Amman

JN181456 Amman PETRA-JNA in Arabic 1428 GMT 18 Mar 86

[Text] Amman, 18 Mar (PETRA) — Syrian Industry Minister Engineer 'Ali al-Tarabulsi arrived in Amman this afternoon on a visit to Jordan lasting several days, during which he will hold talks with Minister of Industry and Trade Dr Raja'i al-Mu'ashshir to promote bilateral cooperation in industry.

On arriving at the Al-Ramtha border post, Eng al-Tarabulsi stated that he will discuss with his Jordanian counterpart joint projects and ways to promote them, pointing out that economic integration is the cornerstone of joint Arab action. He affirmed that these projects are successful and expressed hopes to achieve further cooperation in this field. He added that he will hold talks regarding the forthcoming conference of Arab industry ministers, which will be held at the end of this year.

Received by Prime Minister

JN191307 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 19 Mar 86

[Text] Amman — Prime Minister Zayd al-Rifa'i received in his office today Syrian Industry Minister Engineer 'Ali al-Tarabulsi, who is currently visiting Jordan to participate in the Arab Organization for Industrial Development Conference currently being held in Amman.

Attending the meeting were Dr Raja'i al-Mu'ashshir, minister of supply, industry, and trade; and Hatim 'Abd al-Rashid, director general of the Arab organization for industrial development.

Army Commander in Chief Leaves for Sudan

JN181245 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 18 Mar 86

[Text] Staff General al-Sharif Zayd ibn Shakir, commander in chief of the Jordanian Armed Forces, left Amman this morning leading a military delegation on an official visit to Sudan which will last several days at the invitation of General 'Abd al-Rahman Siwar al-Dhahab, Transitional Military Council chairman and commander in chief of the Sudanese Armed Forces.

He was seen off at Amman military airport by Chief of Staff Lieutenant General Fathi Abu Talib, the Armed Forces general inspector, a number of the chief of staff's aides, and the Sudanese ambassador in Amman.

AL-NAHAR on Amman Summit To Heal Rift With PLO

TA171055 Jerusalem AL-NAHAR in Arabic 14 Mar 86 pp 1, 23

[Text] *AL-NAHAR* has learned from reliable sources that a 5-member summit comprising King Husayn, PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat, Egyptian President Husni Mubarak, Iraqi President Saddam Husayn, and King Hassan II of Morocco will shortly be held in the Jordanian capital.

These sources said that the aim of this 5-member summit will be to bridge the dfiferences between Jordan and the PLO and promote coordination to confront the developments in the Iraq-Iran war.

The sources added that intensive contacts are currently under way behind the scenes in preparation for the convening of the 5-member summit.

Meanwhile it has been learned that King Husayn will shortly pay an official visit to the Arab Republic of Egypt during which he will meet with President Husni Mubarak. Sources said that the scheduled talks between King Husayn and President Mubarak will dwell on the possibility of convening the 5-member summit in the wake of King Husayn's recent address to participants at the Arab Parliamentary Union's conference in which he affirmed Jordan's commitment to the 11 February agreement.

French Diplomats Warned of More Kidnap Attempts
NC181822 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic
1715 GMT 18 Mar 86

[Excerpt] The French Embassy in Lebanon has warned its diplomats to be vigilant in West Beirut, particularly in the areas controlled by the Hizballah Party, because the embassy has information that Iran has instructed party gunmen to kidnap more Frenchmen.

Shaykh Ibrahim al-Amin, a senior Hizballah official, has said that his party has no connection with the French hostages, indicating that the Islamic Jihad is responsible. He added that he did not meet with the French Government envoys, including Dr Razzah Ra'd. Al-Amin said: They know quite well that Hizballah does not want to communicate with them. The Hizballah official then described the [French] policy in the region as aggressive, whether dealing with Israel and Lebanon, the Iraq-Iran war, or the oppressed peoples.

Security reports received by competent circles say that the Frenchmen were kidnapped in the Al-Basta al-Tahta area during the night by gunmen whose affiliation with Hizballah cannot be ruled out. The gunmen furtively moved the Frenchmen, without the knowledge of the Amal Movement.

The Committee of Solidarity With Arab Prisoners in the Middle East has claimed responsibility for the bomb that wounded 10 people on an express train in a Paris suburb. The committee warned that this will be the first of a series of such actions, if 'Abd al-Qadir al-Sa'di, Anis Naqqash, and Karbadjian are not released. This organization had claimed responsibility for last February's bombings in a number of public places in Paris.

Algiers Radio Interviews Walid Junblatt
LD172010 Algiers Domestic Service in French
1200 GMT 17 Mar 86

[Interview with Walid Junblatt, leader of Lebanon's Progressive Socialist Party, by unidentified interviewer; Junblatt in French — in Algiers, live or recorded; first paragraph is studio introduction]

[Excerpt] The Damascus agreement, an agreement offering a solution, is now under serious threat. Mr Walid Junblatt, leader of the Progressive Socialist Party, who has been in Algiers since yesterday, reviews the Lebanese situation in this interview.

[Junblatt] I think that the agreement as a general formula aimed at obtaining a truce, is perhaps valid. But the real facts are different, given the fact that Al-Jumayyil with the Lebanese Army, backed by the United States and the Israelis have decided to continue the war. At the same time one asks the question whether one can reach a separate agreement in Lebanon without taking into account the Middle East situation, the Palestinians, the Israeli presence in southern Lebanon, because the agreement is very vague about the presence of Israel in southern Lebanon — in fact, it does not mention it at all.

[Interviewer] [Words indistinct] The political side of this agreement?

[Junblatt] What is being threatened is the political side. This means that the war will continue and more violence is being prepared on each side. Hence, I do not see a possible solution in Lebanon, given the fact that the United States and Israel will continue to use a Lebanese group, the Phalangists, against national interests, against Palestinian interests, against Arab interests.

[Interviewer] Then what options do you foresee?

[Junblatt] Above all, patriots must close ranks and strengthen their unity and continue the struggle, be it against the Phalangists in the center or the Israelis in the south and their protege, Lahd.

[Interviewer] Is there anything to be done for a return to security in Beirut? Are there any steps being taken to, say, restore a semblance of security?

[Junblatt] Yes, steps are being taken to restore a semblance of security, but there are certain groups that have refused to work in coordination with us or to be in the same, say, political clan. I am talking about the Hizballahs. So we will have to see how to go about it in order to have a dialogue with those people, because they represent a fairly imposing political and military force.

[Interviewer] (?This happens at the level of the Muslim camp).

[Junblatt] This is at the level of the patriotic Muslim camp in general, because in West Beirut it is also the case of 100,000 Christians who live here with us. So one cannot say it is merely a Muslim camp — it is a national camp. On the other side things are settled Fascist-style. There is order on the other side but it is a fascist order, that of Samir Ja'ja' and Amin al-Jumayyil.

[Interviewer] You are very, very pessimistic but is there truly no glimmer of hope?

[Junblatt] I see things in a realistic way. Unfortunately the Arab world, the middle east is going through a crisis and all the ways out are closed. They are deadlocked on the Palestinian plane, deadlocked in the Gulf War. Certainly, one cannot separate one problem from another.

[Interviewer] Perhaps one will be able to speak of southern Lebanon, where the prospects are better because the resistance is increasingly stronger.

[Junblatt] This is perhaps the only hope, because despite all Israeli reprisals against the civilian population, this population became used to them the resistance continues. Conditions are certainly difficult but it continues, and from there perhaps stems a glimmer of hope which, I hope, one day will unite all Lebanese people.

[Interviewer] Let us now go to the business of the French hostages, which runs the risk of causing another French intervention. We know that the French fleet is on the move in the Mediterr-

anean. What is your opinion on this business, about which it is being said that it is the French Government's Middle East policy that has been taken hostage?

[Junblatt](?If) the French Government's policy is taken hostage, the French people must not, however, be taken hostage; such a thing would fuel the reactionary, to say the least, elements within certain so-called left-wing circles in France, making one forget the real problem in Lebanon. The Palestinian problem. One accuses the Arab, the Muslim; this phenomenon is very bad.

[Interviewer]Then what is your assessment as to a possible french reaction to settle this hostage affair?

[Junblatt] I do not think that France would, at least I do not advise France to go in again for military adventurism, as it did in the context of the multinational force. This has cost France a fairly high price. So she should merely go in for political action, and I believe it to be high time for the French to denounce energetically their totally partial policy toward Palestinians and toward the Arab cause.

Syria's Talas Visits N. Lebanon, Meets Franjiyah

NC181953 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic
1715 GMT 18 Mar 86

[Text] Former President Sulayman Franjiyah today received Syrian Defense Minister General Mustafa Talas. The general said that he and General 'Ali Aslan and Major General Sa'id Bayraqdar had inspected the Syrian forces in north Lebanon. Talas expressed optimism about the situation in Lebanon, stressing Syria's support for the tripartite agreement. Replying to a question on whether any politican changes are expected soon, he said: They will be in the public interest.

Election Held for Parliamentary Committee Leaders

NC181245 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
1130 GMT 18 Mar 86]

[Text]— Deputy Speaker Munir Abu Fadil has announced that the parliamentary committees, their chairmen, and secretaries were reelected at today's session of the Chamber of Deputies. The chairmen and secretaries of the committees are as follows:

Finance and Budget Committee: Rene Mu'awwad, chairman; Anwar al-Sabbah, secretary.
Foreign Affairs Committee: Amin al-Hafiz, chairman; Edmond Rizq, secretary.
Public Works Committee: Shafiq Badr, chairman; Talal al-Mir'ibi, secretary.
Finance and Social Affairs Committee: Zaki Mazbudi, chairman; Farid Jubran, secretary.
National Education Committee: Louis Abu Sharaf, chairman; Jamil Kibbih, secretary.
Agriculture Committee: 'Ali al'Abdallah, chairman; Salim al-Dawud, secretary.
Economy Committee: Jubran Tawq, chairman; Souren Khanamirian, secretary.
Administration and Justice Committee: Auguste Bakhus, chairman; Rafiq Shahin, secretary.
National Defense and Security Committee: Fu'ad Lahhud, chairman; Ra'if Samara, secretary.
Information, Posts, and Telecommunications Committee: Mahmud 'Ammar, chairman; Munif al-Khatib, secretary.
Public Health Committee: 'Abdallah al-Rasi, chairman; Hashim al-Husayni, secretary.
Planning, Reconstruction, Industry, and Oil Committee: Khatchig Babikian, chairman; Zaki Mazbudi, secretary.
Internal Regulations Committee: Bashir al-A'war, chairman; 'Abduh 'Uwaydat, secretary.

Norwegian UNIFIL Contingent To Extend Tour

NC182143 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic
2115 GMT 18 Mar 86

[Text] The Norwegian Foreign Ministry has announced that Norway will extend the tour of its UNIFIL contingent in south Lebanon for 6 months after the present mandate expires, 1 month from now.

Gunmen Steal Car, Kidnap Passengers in W. Beirut

NC181513 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic
1445 GMT 18 Mar 86

[Text] A short while ago, three gunmen in a red Mercedes intercepted a Peugeot 505 with diplomatic license plate number 192 in Abu Talib Street in West Beirut. The gunmen stole the Peugeot and kidnapped the passengers, taking them to an unknown destination.

Amal, Hizballah Gunmen Clash in Ra's al-Nab'

NC181613 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic
1545 GMT 18 Mar 86

[Text] A short while ago, fighting, involving machineguns and RPG-7's, broke out between Amal and Hizballah gunmen near the Al-'Adm building in Ra's al-Nab'. Many gunmen are deployed in the area, where tension now prevails.

Soviet Embassy Reportedly Planning To Move

NC182034 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic
2015 GMT 18 Mar 86

[Text] A press source has indicated that talks are being held behind the scenes to arrange for the Soviet Embassy to move from Corniche al-Mazra'ah to the Khaldah area.

Second Booby-Trapped Vehicle Reported in Damascus
NC191316 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1225 GMT 18 Mar 86

[Text] According to additional information we have received on the booby-trapped truck that exploded in Damascus last Thursday [13 March], the blast left 60 dead and 110 others wounded. They were passing by the scene of the incident in two large trucks. We have learned that a number of policemen were riding on one of the buses [as heard]. The Syrian intelligence service cordoned off the area immediately. Shortly after the blast, the authorities discovered a booby-trapped Honda loaded with 200 kg of explosives. The vehicle had been left near the Syrian radio and television building, not far from the entrance to Damascus.

The Syrians made a wave of arrests shortly thereafter. Among those detained were two Lebanese and four Palestinians who the Syrians say belong to the 'Arafat group.

People's Assembly Meets, Condemns Iraqi 'Crime'
JN181941 Damascus Television Service in Arabic 1730 GMT 18 Mar 86

[Text] The People's Assembly has condemned the Iraqi fascist regime's criminal practices and held this regime responsible for the criminal act it carried out a few days ago by detonating a booby-trapped car at Damascus' northern entrance. The Assembly held a session this evening under Speaker Mahmud al-Zu'bi in the presence of a number of ministers.

The Assembly speaker began the session with a speech, saying: The agent Iraqi regime continued to work, covertly and overtly, against Syria and its struggling people with the aim of weakening its capability at a time when Syria, on behalf of the Arab nation, confronts the enemy and offers its sons' blood in confronting all the imperialist and Zionist challenges and conspiracies against the Arab nation. The criminal Iraqi regime was not satisfied with undermining relations between Syria and Iraq, but resorted to sabotage against the Syrian people and social and economic establishments.

It embraced gangs of crime and terrorism — the gangs of the Muslim Brotherhood — and trained them in special camps. It dispatched thousands of guns, scores of booby-trapped cars, and explosives. It killed hundreds of Syrian workers, peasants, men of religion, scientists, doctors, and others from all sectors of the people. This regime's agents set ablaze a number of stores and establishments. The massacre in the Al-Azbakiyah District in Damascus and other massacres which resulted in the deaths of hundreds of innocent citizens are clear examples of this regime's plotting against Syria, which is the primary and essential trench of confrontation with the enemy.

Al-Zu'bi added that plotting against Syria serves only the Zionist enemy and has only one explanation, namely, involvement in a conspiratorial scheme led by the United States, world Zionism, and their ally, Israel. The agent Saddam regime's criminal acts against Syria made us stress that had this regime carried out only some of these acts against any other country, a genuine, large-scale war would have erupted. However, we in Syria, stemming from Arab morality and rising above this behavior which is a violation of Arab and human norms and ethics, cannot carry out similar acts because Iraq's people are our people and its sons are our sons and brothers. These acts are rejected by our people in Iraq and they will sooner or later punish the Iraqi regime's executioners headed by agent Saddam.

Al-Zu'bi said that the unjust, crazy war Saddam launched against the Iranian revolution was only an implementation of the reactionary, imperialist, Zionist plan aimed at undermining Arab might and keeping our people in Iraq away from the main Arab cause, the Paelstinian cause, and liberating Palestine from Zionism and its U.S. imperialist supporter.

The war was also aimed at preventing the Iraqi people from participating in Arab fateful causes and resisting challenges and schemes which are hostile to the Arab nation.

Afterward, a number of Assembly members talked about the new murder perpetrated by the Saddam agent regime — a crime which recalls a tragic series of national and pan-Arab crimes which this fascist regime carried out against the Iraqi and Syrian peoples and the entire Arab nation represented by murder, sabotage, destruction, suppression of freedom, and involvement in hostile schemes aimed at weakening Arabs and their fateful causes in the service of Israel, imperialism, and world Zionism.

These crimes are crowned by this regime's unjust war against the Iranian people and their revolution which supported Arabs and their causes from the first moment of its eruption and which asserted its confrontation of imperialism and Zionism and their agent, Israel, which usurped Arab territory, displaced the Palestinian Arab people, seeks further expansion and usurpation of Arab territory, and strives to achieve its dream of establishing Greater Israel from the Nile to Euphrates.

In their speeches, the members pledged to the Arab nation, our people in Syria, and the leader of our march, President Hafiz al-Asad, to be sincere and faithful soldiers in defending the homeland and the nation and to confront all agents and plotters and their imperialist, Zionist, and reactionary supporters.

After the members delivered their speeches, the Assembly agreed to address a memo to the Arab Parliamentary Union and Arab and international parliamentary establishmments exposing Saddam's crimes against our Arab people and nation, condemning these crimes, and calling for adopting the appropriate parliamentary action to achieve an effective Arab solidarity and to rally all efforts against the Arab nation's enemies.

The People's Assembly then discussed the topics included on its agenda.

Saddam's Criminality Linked With Israeli Threats

JN181223 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic
1130 GMT 18 Mar 86

[Station commentary]

[Text] Gentlemen, it is no coincidence that the fascist Iraqi regime's crime against our people coincides with a series of Israeli threats to Syria. In Syria's steadfastness and efforts to achieve a strategic balance with Israel, the enemy leaders find a danger to their expansionist plans to contain the region in cooperation with the United States. It is no coincidence that the Saddam Husayn regime's crime, which was aimed at terrifying the sons of our people, killing them, and undermining their steadfastness, coincides with President Hafiz al-Asad's affirmation that our decision is that Israel will not fulfill its dreams or achieve its plans.

There is a direct relationship between Israel's attempt to change the equation of steadfastness created by Syria in the arena of struggle and represented by forming a militant front extending from southern Lebanon and the Golan Heights to the occupied homeland in order to besiege the Camp David regime in Egypt, which began destroying the iron cordon around it. We say there is a direct relationship between Israel's attempt to break the equation created by Syria and the acts of sabotage planned and perpetrated by the fascist Iraqi regime, which was not satisfied with preventing Iraq's resources from contributing to the battle of confrontation with the Israeli enemy but, through its bloody war, insists on destroying the potential of the Iraqi and Iranian people in the interest of the Zionist-U.S. plans to weaken and fragment Arab strength and to punish the Iranian revolution that toppled the Shah's regime, which had played the role of U.S. gendarme in the Gulf.

Nothing will serve the Israeli enemy better than preparing the appropriate atmosphere for it to deal separately with the Arab states. Moreover, nothing will serve the enemy more than sublimating the conflict with it to secondary disputes that will undermine any serious approach to a unified Arab stand capable of confronting Israel's plans and curbing its expansionist policy. Nothing will serve the Camp David course more than weakening Syria which, through its firm stand, constitutes a decisive factor to besiege Camp David and prevent it from spreading in the Arab arena.

The conspiracy against Syria has not stopped. In fact, threats, acts of sabotage, and military concentrations in the Mediterranean are all links in one chain aimed at finding a way out of the impasse the U.S. settlement has reached thanks to the heroic struggle of the resistance in southern Lebanon, the Palestinian resistance in the occupied homeland, and the national awakening in Egypt against the Camp David regime. The most difficult obstacle to Camp David has always been and is still represented by Sryia, which formulates its policy in accordance with its commitment to the basic principles of the pan-Arab struggle against the enemy.

The enemy's ambitions in the Arab homeland have no limits and the dangers of these ambitions will spare no one. Anyone who facilitates the enemy's expansionist policy and anyone who attempts to undermine Sryia's steadfastness will in this way or some other be serving Israel and U.S. attempts to contain the region. Through its new crime against our people, the fascist regime in Iraq has given additional proof of its attempt to expand the criminal war it is waging in coordination with the Camp David sides to serve their hostile schemes against the Arab destiny and future.

'Urgent Task' of Improving Economy Faces Nation

PM181631 Damascus AL-THAWRAH in Arabic
5 Mar 86 p1, 11

[Muhammad Khayr al-Wadi article: "The Urgent Task"]

[Excerpts] In his historic speech to the People's Assembly, leader Al-Asad identified two kinds of reasons for some of the economic difficulties from which we are suffering. These are: the objective reasons, such as an imbalance between revenues and expenditures and the effects of the world economic crisis; and the inherent reasons, which concern us and foremost among which is a failure to stick to comprehensive planning, slackness in following up work, a diminishing sense of responsibility, and failure to utilize all the available resources in a correct manner.

This important reference to the causes of some of our economic difficulties should prompt deeper thinking into this matter and the initiation of steps for immediate remedy. There is in fact a great deal that needs thinking about in this field. Despite the fact that our country pursues comprehensive planning in the national economy and lays down 5-year plans and despite the efforts to implement these plans, reality shows that such efforts are below what is expected and that accountability for failure to implement the plan is not up to the required level.

An economic plan is an integrated action program defining the activities of our economic machinery and our social development within a specific period of time. Under no circumstances should the machine remain idle or should any of its cogs be left to rust or to malfunction, thus hampering our progress. The existence of such delaying factors should not be allowed to continue at a time when we have a dire need to speed up our economic and social growth. The plan is not an end in itself, nor is it just inanimiate figures. Rather it is a means to survey and increase resources as well as to define expenditures and balance them with revenues. It is a framework for speeding up general development in our country and providing a suitable living standard for our toiling masses. For this reason the real criterion for the implementation of the plan does not lie only in achieving the projected figures but also in achieving the long-term economic and social targets set in the plan.

It is fair to say that our 5-year economic plans which have been laid down and those which are now being studied constitute a qualitative step in the development of our economic awareness because they reflect great ambitions and define practical ways of achieving them. But it must be frankly said that a great part of the reasons for the failure to implement these plans consist primarily in the inherent reasons to which leader Al-Asad referred. Specifically these are our low productivity, lack of discipline in work, and a diminishing sense of responsibility. Available figures about productivity in our basic economic sec-

tors do not inspire much pleasure. Despite the steps taken to increase productivity in agriculture and industry, productivity is below the required level and development in this field is still slow.

It is no secret that all our plans and all our economic, social, and political aspirations will remain threatened if we do not work and strive to increase productivity in all fields. It has been established that peoples grow and develop in proportion to what they produce and not to what they consume. Therefore, seeking to increase productivity is the key to solving our economic problems. There are no magic keys to this solution.

In this regard we must point out an important aspect, which is the need to pay attention to the type and quality of products. It is illogical to flood the market with poor-quality home-produced goods and claim that we have increased production and implemented the plan. Moreover, the implementation of the plan should not be evaluated without taking into consideration the amount of the raw material used and wasted. The whole world is now tending toward increasing production while decreasing the use of raw material and additional expenditure. In other words increasing production should be the result of increasing productivity and not of increasing investments and materials used.

These standards should be taken into consideration when evaluating any of our economic plans. And, since we are talking about increasing productivity, it must be said that we have many means of accomplishing this task.

A material incentive should be given to our workers and farmers in order to increase production and encourage personal initiative. A highly productive worker or farmer producing high-quality goods should not receive the same pay as his less productive colleague producing poor-quality goods.

In this regard, the collective contract experiment which has begun to spread in some of our factories is worth studying; it is a good beginning to create personal incentive to increase productivity.

Achieving a high level of productivity is absolutely impossible as long as there is a certain slackness in bringing to account those who fail in production and a lack of seriousness in observing strict discipline in work. Discipline in work is an important key to our economic progress. The necessary administrative and educational measures should be taken to impose and spread discipline so that it becomes a daily habit in our behavior and life.

We have yet another important means to increase productivity and improve the quality of products, which is the policy of product pricing. This aspect must be exploited and turned into an incentive to increase productivity and improve quality, and not the other way round. In order for this to be achieved, new objective criteria must be laid down for pricing our national products on the basis of paying a higher price for good-quality products and a lower price for low-quality products and giving the producing source direct financial responsibility for the production of material and holding it accountable for doing so. Such an approach to pricing our national products will create a great material incentive for companies and individuals to increase productivity and improve quality. A number of countries have adopted special quality indicators that are applied only to high-quality products.

It must be said that our socialist economic system has provided us with several means and advantages which, if properly utilized, can lead to increasing productivity.

In his recent speech to the People's Assembly leader Al-Asad defined the fundamental tasks of our economic progress in the coming stage, which is to move from the stage of economic imbalance by increasing productivity, curbing consumption, and exercising the right of control and shouldering responsibility. He defined the objective of all this as building a strong economic base capable of meeting the requirements of the people and of defense.

What is required of all of us now is to "whip up our physical, mental, psychological, and intellectual powers" in order to achieve this task and provide economic and food security for our people.

We are called upon to prove to everybody that politically and militarily strong Syria is capable of becoming economically strong and that our domestic front is solid, cohesive, and capable of achieving the goals we desire.

The task is clear and so is the objective; we must now show perseverance in work. This is the stage of action and collective national effort to build a strong and modern Syria.

Peres on Latest Al-Asad Statements, Security Zone

TA181457 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1450 GMT 18 Mar 86

[Text] Prime Minister Shim'on Peres has said that the latest statements by Syrian President al-Asad that the Golan Heights will become the center of Syria have a warlike character. Shim'on Peres said that when the Syrian president reaches strategic parity with Israel it is not inconceivable that he will want to act against us.

In reply to a question by our correspondent in the north Menahem Horowitz during a tour of the Galilee Panhandle, the prime minister said Israel has no interest in holding on to the security zone for any length of time and the IDF will leave the security strip when attempts by terrorists to attack the northern border stop.

On another issue, the rotation, the prime minister reiterated that despite what is occurring in Herut, he will maintain the rotation.

Further on Al-Asad Statements

TA181745 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1700 GMT 18 Mar 86

[Text] Prime Minister Shim'on Peres thinks Israel should remain alert on the border with Syria, but not be drawn into a verbal confrontation with Damascus, despite President al-Asad's warlike statements. Our correspondent Gabi Zohar reports that the prime minister said this while on a tour of the north.

As for the situation on the Lebanese border, Mr Peres said our situation there is better than it was 10 months ago. The security arrangements that rely on the security zone are the best and there is no intention of changing them.

On another matter, the prime minister said no Druze in the Golan Heights should be forced to accept Israeli citizenship.

Rabin Comments on Importance of Peace With Egypt

TA181755 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1705 GMT 18 Mar 86

[Text] Defense Minister Yitzhaq Rabin is currently speaking at Tel Aviv University at a seminar being held on the occasion of 7 years since the signing of the peace accords with Egypt. Our military correspondent Shmu'el Tal is at the convention site, and he reports from there:

[Begin recording] [Tal] Defense Minister Yitzhaq Rabin said today that 7 years have passed since the signing of the peace agreement with Egypt, and only now do we understand what an upheaval it was. As far as Syria is concerned, I do not see any condition available, out of all the conditions necessary, to achieve peace; as regards Jordan, several conditions do exist, but the regime there would not be secure were peace achieved. Against this backdrop it can be understood how important peace with Egypt is, and it should be strengthened; not at any price, Rabin said, but with every effort.

[Rabin] Seven years have passed since the peace agreement was signed. I have no doubt, and I have said this before, that this bears utmost importance, in the fact that it has forced the awareness, even in closed minds, that peace is possible. Second, it has significantly changed the strategic reality in the Arab world's attitude toward Israel. Had Egypt continued the policy it maintained from 1948 until 1975/1977 — a policy of military buildup, of leading the Arab world in a hostile policy of battle, and encouraging terrorism against Israel — I do not know what our military-security situation would be like today. [end recording]

Shamir, Levi Meet To End Herut Deadlock

TA190550 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 19 Mar 86

[Text] The conciliation meeting between Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir and Housing Minister David Levi ended last night with agreement to meet again soon in order to end the dispute in the Herut Party. The details from Tzvi Pantanowitz:

[Begin recording] Both sides made it clear that the meeting was held in good atmosphere and that a fresh attempt was made to patch up the differences that looked beyond repair early Thursday morning last week, when the Herut Party convention collapsed in total disarray. Levi says the ice has been broken. Vice Premier Shamir was at pains to make it plain that last night's meeting was not held at the initiative of Ari'el Sharon. Sharon had adopted the role of mediator in recent days, suggesting in effect a division of the three key posts in the party as a solution to the deadlock. To meet with Levi, I don't need a mediator, Shamir said. Levi said simply: Shamir took the initiative, I was invited, I came.

Both sides agreed to meet again soon after consulting with their relative camps. Shamir made it clear that on his part there would be no footdragging. On the issues themselves, Shamir said it was necessary to reach agreement before calling the party convention. Sources close to Levi told the Voice of Israel that he is still insisting on a democratic solution to the power deadlock which theoretically could necessitate another vote on the convention floor, a potentially explosive move again, or agreement by Shamir beforehand to recognize the majority Levi claims. But for the record, Levi simply says there should be an agreed solution.

All the Likud Cabinet ministers are meeting today in a regular weekly session. It is not clear whether the controversial aspects of the party dispute will be aired there today. [end recording]

Australia Begins Pulling Forces Out of MFO

TA190704 Jerusalem The JERUSALEM POST in English 19 Mar 86 p 2

[Report by the defense affairs correspondent]

[Text] The Australian contingent to the Multinational Force and Observers (MFO) in the Sinai began to withdraw yesterday.

The 110-man contingent is being pulled out following a pre-election promise by Prime Minister Robert Hawke. The Australian soldiers are to be replaced by Canadians.

Former Testimony Claims Demjanjuk Killed in 1943

TA191056 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
0505 GMT 19 Mar 86

[Text] The interrogation of Nazi war criminal John Demjanjuk known as Ivan the Terrible, continues at Ayyalon Prison. Meanwhile, previously unpublished testimony of a Treblinka survivor turned up at Bar Ilan University's Holocaust Research Institute. According to this testimony, Demjanjuk was killed in the concentration camp during an uprising by the inmates on 2 August 1943. Our correspondent Avraham Ben-Melekh reports that Israeli police and the state attorney are currently looking into this extraordinary evidence.

[Begin Ben-Melekh recording] First of all, it should be emphasized that this is not legal evidence or eyewitness testimony. Even the testifier cannot be interrogated because he passed away 1 year ago. In any event, the reference is to the testimony of a Jew who was an inmate at Treblinka, who was one of the mutineers who brought about the end of the extermination in August 1943, and who was one of the few persons who survived and emigrated to Israel. This is extraordinary testimony in view of the large amount of evidence gathered in Israel and overseas describing the horrible crimes committed by Ivan the Terrible; it seems to be the only piece of evidence in Israel which unambiguously sets forth the fate of the war criminal as death at the hands of the Jews during the Treblinka uprising.

In the section of the testimony describing the events of the uprising on 2 August 1943, the following is stated: Around 1500 to 1600 the Germans were busy having tea and the Ukrainians were at the site. Suddenly we heard the sound of a shot from the first camp. Upon hearing the shot, I took a hammer in my hand and ran to the well. Later it says: The guardpost of the Ukrainians was not too far from the well, and there were machineguns and senior guards there. Our friends were in the kitchen. I shouted: Guys, get going, bring water, everything is on fire. Those who were standing by the well began beating the Ukrainians in the head with clubs, and we seized a pistol. Then we broke the fence. Another group ran to the gas chambers and killed Ivan (Groszni), Polish for the Terrible, and his friend, and threw their bodies into the fire. We set the gas chambers on fire. The Germans and the Ukrainians were confused. The uprising lasted an hour.

These are quotes from the testimony given by the late Abraham Goldfarb, who was known in Treblinka as Herschele Letesk. In the camp, he was tasked with burning up dead bodies. He emigrated to Israel around the time of the foundation of the State of Israel and lived in Petah Tiqva. The testimony was collected in the framework of a special historical project conducted by the late Professor Me'ir-Mark Dworzetsky of Bar Ilan University. He ordered dozens of his students to interview holocaust survivors and to take their testimonies first-hand. The testimonies were filed in special files in the Holocaust Research Institute. Goldfarb was interviewed by Hana Feitel of Pardes Hana. The date of the interview is not noted, but it seems that it took place in the 1960's or the early 1970's. The testimony is identified by the letter gimel and the number eight, and is typewritten on nine pages.

I have been told by the institute that the file was checked only recently to look for material related to Treblinka, and Goldfarb's remarks have only now been noticed. Officials at the Holocaust Research Institute emphasize that the testimonies are not free of errors and should be taken with caution. In any event, Israeli police and the state attorney asked for a photocopy of the testimony this week, and this was sent to them.

Finally, despite Goldfarb's testimony, Demjanjuk has been positively identified in the United States as Ivan the Terrible of Treblinka by many witnesses from the United States and Israel. Nevertheless, Abraham Goldfarb's testimony introduces a new dimension to the interrogation which cannot be ignored. The spokesman of the Justice Ministry told me in reaction that no details whatsoever would be disclosed while the investigation is continuing. [end recording]

'AL HAMISHMAR on 'Arafat's Decline in Status

TA171215 Tel Aviv 'AL HAMISHMAR in Hebrew
17 Mar 86 p 6

[Commentary by Pinhas 'Inbari: "'Arafat in the Vise of the Superpowers"]

[Text] A correct look into the maze or intricacies of internal politics in the territories may uncover many of the secrets of the struggles within the PLO, as well as the internal struggles within this Palestinian organization regarding his future path. Looking through this window into the territories indicates that the struggles and remarks within the PLO go much deeper than what emerges from the official announcements or the reports emanating from outside the territories.

The great danger presently lying at the door of the Palestinian organization is very basic: Consolidating a new interbloc agreement regarding the PLO's role in the political process and hence also regarding the PLO's international status in general, with the most worrisome element being initial signs of change in the Soviet stance. To date, despite the official declarations, and thanks to its political flexibility, the PLO had the support of the two great superpowers in times of crisis. This was clearly demonstrated in the Lebanese war: The United States extricated 'Arafat safely from Beirut, while the Soviet Union extricated him safely from Tripoli. In these instances the two superpowers kept their two "clients" from hurting 'Arafat: The United States held Israel back, and the Soviet Union restrained Syria. 'Arafat's moment of truth is approaching, and the stance of the superpowers is not clear.

The deterioration in 'Arafat's status began with the rapprochement between Jordan and Syria. In the meeting in Damascus between Husayn and Al-Asad, understanding was reached on two points: a joint appeal to the USSR for it to agree to the convening of an international conference without the PLO, and a joint effort to change the composition of the PLO Executive

Committee to leave 'Arafat in the minority. Jordan promised to test its influence on the Palestinian personages who are close to it, such as 'Abd al-Hamid al-Sa'ih, the PNC speaker; Mahmud 'Abbas (Abu Mazin); 'Abd al-Razzaq al-Yahya, the commander of the PLO forces in Jordan; and others. Syria promised that if this indeed happens it will instruct Abu Musa [Sa'id Musa Muragha] to return to the PLO, thus increasing 'Arafat's isolation.

The central role played by the USSR in the Jordanian-Syrian scheme to depose him compelled 'Arafat to listen closely to what the Soviet ambassador in Amman had to tell him, and therefore he could not boost the understanding with the United States which was emerging in the preliminary talks held by Hani al-Hasan in Amman prior to 'Arafat's visit. Al-Hasan had, already, reached promising formulas regarding recognition of UN Resolutions 242 and 338 in return for U.S. recognition of the Palestinians' legitimate rights, as well as the PLO's renunciation of terror, along the lines of the Cairo declaration. However, 'Arafat winked at the Soviet Union and curbed the process of rapprochement with the United States: Upon arrival in Jordan he canceled the understandings worked out by Hani al-Hasan. Still, Jordan did not despair, and even after the king's speech in which he announced a halt to the corrdination with the PLO, Abu Jihad [Khalil al-Wazir], went to Amman for talks which focused on the possibility of changing the composition of the PLO Executive Committee in the spirit of the Jordanian-Syrian understanding. However, Abu Jihad was not prepared to lend a hand to reducing 'Arafat's influence, especially not in view of the sudden tidings about Zafir al-Masri's murder which was followed by the large demonstration of support for 'Arafat in Nabulus, the town which sent two senior ministers — the foreign affairs minister and the minister of occupied territories' affairs — to the Jordanian Government and Hikmat al-Masri as the vice president of the Senate [The Jordanian House of Notables]. thus proving that the time was not ripe to act against the PLO leader.

However, if 'Arafat believed that the Soviet Union would save him again, he was in for a disappointment. He was invited to Moscow to the Communist Party congress, but his visit was accorded a low profile and, unlike in the past, he was not received by the Soviet leaders. The Prague talks with the representatives of the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine were another disappointment to him. 'Arafat had grounds to believe that the Soviet Union would reward him for curbing the process of rapprochement with the United States by foiling the Jordanian-Syrian plan; he was even tempted to believe that the Soviets would help him reunite the PLO under his leadership, but in Prague 'Arafat felt that the Soviets were also setting a trap for him. They indeed encouraged PLO unity, but only in order to consolidate a majority against him, a majority which will lead to his removal.

It is not by accident that the Prague talks were held with Nayif Hawatimah's Democratic Front (although there was a small representation there also for George Habash's organization [the Popular Front of the Liberation of Palestine] and for the Palestinian Communists). Hawatimah's supporters in the territories take care not to break their link with 'Arafat, and in the elections for student bodies, for instance, they did not organize in joint lists with the Popular Front or the Communists, and ran on an independent ticket. In power struggles in the trade unions too the Hawatimah supporters acted independently or separately. The message was clear: The supporters of the Democratic Front are waiting for an opportunity to make peace with 'Arafat. The Democratic Front differs from the Popular Front in that it more faithfully expresses the stand of the Soviet Union, especially with regard to the arguments between Moscow and Damascus over the political process, while the Popular Front is closer to the Syrian position. If 'Arafat believed he would hear Moscow's true position from the Democratic Front's representatives he surely had room for concern: According to a report in the East Jerusalem *AL-FAJR*, in its English version (dated 18 February 1986), the Hawatimah representatives made demands which meant the deposing of 'Arafat.

They first demanded the elimination of the position of chairman and the establishment of a collective leadership for the PLO. Second, they demanded the cancellation of the Husayn-'Arafat agreement, and even an after-the-fact invalidation of the PNC in Amman. What may not have reached the attention of the English issue of *AL-FAJR* is that Hawatimah's people levelled sharp criticism at the Palestinian-U.S. dialogue. "You should at least have obtained concession from the United States," they threw at him. "The dialogue with the Americans was reflected only in Palestinian concession," they ruled.

'Arafat understood he was trapped. The Soviets may be willing to help unite the PLO, but not necessarily under his leadership, and if the Democratic Front's position also reflects the Soviet position, then the Soviets were sending him not only to renew the dialogue with Jordan, but also with the United States. What is the USSR interested in? This is difficult to say, but one thing is clear: It does not treat him as an indispensable or irreplaceable leader any longer. The Soviet policy may not have been consolidated yet: On the one hand the Soviets demonstrate willingness to ignore Syrian requests for his removal, and on the other hand, they maintain that 'Arafat is a first-rate asset for the peace process by virtue of his position as a symbol of Palestinian legitimacy as well as his intention in principle to participate in the peace efforts. [sentence as published]

If there is indeed a wavering in the attitude here then it is reflected in the different attitude toward 'Arafat by the two communist parties in Israel: the Palestinian Communist Party of Bashir Baghruti, and the Israeli RAKAH, which is very much involved in politics in the territories. While the Palestinian Communists find it difficult to conceal their hostility toward 'Arafat, the sympathy for him on the part of the Israeli Communists stands out. This was reflected, for example, in the way in which the different communist publications reported on King Husayn's speech. While the Palestinian *AL-TALI'A* wrote that Husayn stopped the coordination with 'Arafat, the Israeli *AL ITTIHAD* wrote about a cessation of the Jordanian coordination with the PLO. The sting is clear: The Palestinian Communists distinguish between the PLO and 'Arafat, while the Israeli Communists still place 'Arafat at the head of the PLO. One of the leaders of the Israeli Communist Party explained to me that the Israeli Communists do not want to intervene in an internal Palestinian dispute, and that is the reason for the difference between them and their Palestinian colleagues, but support for 'Arafat constitutes the adoption of position nowadays. One

should also take into consideration the fact that 'Arafat supported the Israeli Communists in their great hour of trial against their opponents on the Israeli Arab street, and the Israeli Communists surely remember this gesture. In addition, there is a difference between the Isreali and Palestinian Communists from the point of view of the composition of their camps of allies and opponents. While the Palestinian Communists are allies with Habash's supporters, the groups in Israel which are identified with Habash's supporters, such as the Sons of the Village group, are hostile to the communists. The above-mentioned senior communist official told us that a change has occurred in this regard lately, and that some of the circles in the Sons of the Village group are getting closer to the communists. At any event, 'Arafat's position on the left-hand side of the political spectrum was undermined, and differences in the positions of RAKAH and Baghruti may reflect the absence of a final decision by the Kremlin.

The two parties, the Israeli and the Palestinian, often address the present PLO leadership as the PLO's official one. In other words, they treat 'Arafat as the PLO leader only since he has not yet been deposed. Since it is the official policy of the USSR to recognize national liberation movements, with the PLO being one of them, the communists recognize 'Arafat as a leader, but only formally so.

Since the detente between Nixon and Brezhnev the two superpowers have tried to coordinate their policy on the Palestinian issue as much as possible. Therefore, the final position of the USSR will be determined according to coordination talks with the other global superpower, the United States. Some announcements on the Palestinian issue that were jarring for Israel have lately been heard in Washington, and it seems that the United States is advancing in the PLO direction. However, U.S. diplomats too are only human beings, and their disappointment with 'Arafat's latest maneuvers were reflected in several talks which I have lately held with them. The disappointment was expressed with very undiplomatic curses aimed at 'Arafat, but feelings and interests are two separate things: The United States still views 'Arafat as an asset, and probably does not believe he can be deposed. The United States will conduct the main struggle in the coming future against militant Syria, and it is therefore interested in renewed ties between Husayn and 'Arafat.

ALGERIA

Bendjedid To Pay Visit USSR 'Shortly'

LD191213 Algiers APS in English 1100 GMT 19 Mar 86

[Text] Algiers, 19/03/86 (APS) — President Chadli Bendjedid, president of the republic, FLN party secretary general will shortly pay an official friendship visit in the USSR at the invitation of the C.C. Soviet Communist Party, the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviets and the Soviet Government.

Reportage on Visit by Lebanon's Walid Junblatt

Received by Bendjedid

LD182056 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 18 Mar 86

[Text] President Chadli Bendjedid received this morning at the Presidency headquarters Walid Junblatt, leader of the Lebanese Socialist Progressive Party. The meeting was attended by Brothers Abderrezzak Bouhara, member of the permanent Secretariat of the FLN Central Committee in charge of external relations; Sadek Zouaten, member of the Permanent Secretariat of the FLN Central Committee in charge of the Council of Friendship and Solidarity With the Peoples; and Abdelkader Benkaci, head of the Department of International Affairs and Cooperation at the Presidency of the Republic.

Holds Press Conference; Departs

LD182137 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 18 Mar 86

[Text] Walid Junblatt, chairman of the Progressive Socialist Party, left this afternoon after a visit to Algeria which lasted a number of days, during which he was received by Brother President Chadli Bendjedid. Mr Junblatt held talks with the brother officials of the FLN.

He was seen off at Houari Boumediene International Airport by Sadek Zouaten, member of the permanent secretary in charge of the council for Friendship and Solidarity With the Peoples. Before his departure from Algiers Walid Junblatt held a press conference in which he reviewed the current Lebanese situation and the strong relations which link the FLN and the Lebanese Progressive Socialist Party. In reply to a question about the current situation in Lebanon and the future prospects of putting an end to the crisis Walid Junblatt said:

[Begin Junblatt recording] It is difficult to arrive at a political solution while the Phalangist party and a section of the authorities collaborate with Israel and with suspicious plans like the American plans. (?It is difficult) to arrive at a settlement in Lebanon if we do not also take into consideration the Israeli-Arab conflict and the solution of the Palestinian problem in a reasonable and just way. Matters are very complicated. Therefore, it is necessary for the national Lebanese, Palestinian, Arab, and Syrian ranks to unite in order to face the Israeli occupation of the south. There must be a strengthening of ranks inside Lebanon because matters are very complicated there and threaten to blow up. [end recording]

With regard to relations between the FLN and the Lebanese Progressive Socialist Party, he pointed out:

[Begin Junblatt recording] A discussion of the latest Arab situation was held with the comrades of the FLN in Algiers and I believe that the meeting (?was very satisfactory and dealt) especially with the dangers facing the Arab world, and particularly the Zionist danger, and [words indistinct]. [end recording]

Bitat Returns from Amman Arab Parliamentary Session

LD171117 Algiers APS in English 1031 GMT 17 Mar 86

[Text] Algiers, 17/03/86 (APS) — The People's National Assembly president, Rabah Bitat was back here Saturday, coming from Amman (Jordan) where he took part to [as received] the 4th conference of the Arab Parliamentary Union. In his report before the plenary session, Bitat cited the Arab conjuncture and the terrorist acts perpetrated recently by the Zionist entity and imperialism.

He called, on this purpose, the Arab countries to put an end to their disputes, to organize their ranks and to mobilize their potential for the defense of the Arab nation. He pointed out that the Palestinian cause constitutes the main line of the struggle around which the Arab countries should rally, because it is the symbol and the honour of the Arab nation.

As far as the conflict of the Gulf is concerned, Bitat launched a call for Iran and Iraq to show wisdom and to banish the use of weapons and to work together for a peaceful settlement of their conflict.

On another turn, Bitat cited the last developments on the international economic situation and called the Arab countries to close the ranks to defend themselves from this crisis aftermaths which may deal a blow to their sovereignty. It is worthy of note that the Arab parliamentaries decided to create a commission under the chairmanship of the Jordanian parliament's president, including Tunisia, Kuwait, and the United Arab Emirates to seek a settlement to the marginal disputes which hamper the Arab world action.

LIBYA

World Forum Anti-Imperialism Conference Continues

Delegations Address Conference 17 March

LD181817 Tripoli JANA in English 1910 GMT 17 Mar 86

[Text] Tripoli, Rajab 6, Mars. 17, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — The Second International General Conference for World Forum to Combat Imperialism, Zionism, Racism, Reaction and Fascism continues its sessions this evening in the People's Hall -- Tripoli.

At the beginning of the session, the head of the Kurdistani delegation addressed the session. He greeted the leader of the revolution for his deep understanding of the tragedy of the Kurdish people and his brave presentation of this tragedy in his opening address. He said: "This important attitude of an Arab liberation leader, which was taken for the first time in history, has positively and to large extent resulted in strengthening the Arab-Kurd brotherhood. This attitude will eternally remain in our minds. We highly appreciate the revolutionary stances of leader Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi towards our just cause for he was the first world leader to defend the Kurdish nation".

The head of the Kurdistani delegation, in his speech, pointed out to the tragedy the Kurdish nation is experiencing as a result of the tyranny of the present ruling regime in Iraq and its oppressive fascist and racist policies. He said: "Apart from the undeclared war of annihilation in Kurdistan in which tens of thousands of lives of our people were lost, the bloody terror, the mass murders, chasings, torture, destruction of villages and the driving away of thousands of Kurds to the south, centre and outside Iraq, there are nearly daily execution campaigns. This regime has hurled our country into a war of aggression against the Islamic Republic of Iran".

He put the responsibility and the burden of the outcome of this war it fueled, driven by imperialism and reaction, against the Islamic revolution in Iran which toppled the biggest bastion of reaction and puppetry in the region, which stood by the side of the Arab nation and its cause of liberating Palestine.

He called on the world nation's liberation movements to consolidate the links of co-operation and solidrity among them and struggle for urgent issues which [are] of interest to the peoples on top of which is the struggle against imperialism, Zionism and reaction and for peace and liberation.

He supported the suggestions speakers in yesterday's session put forward to adopt the leadler's speech addressing the conference as a working people for this conference and stress upon the points it included in connection with the states of the UN Security Council, the veto, the human rights declaration and the nations' right to live in peace and revolt against their enemies.

Also spoke was [as received] the Ghanaian head of delegation. He demanded that the important speech, the leader of the revolution delivered addressing the conference, be adopted as a working document for the forum for what important points it contained. In its address, the Ghanaian delegation hailed the stances of the leader of the revolution and his standing by the nations that struggle for their freedom. Once again, he declared Ghana's standing by the side of the Libyan Arab people in its brave confrontation with U.S. imperialist provocations and threats. He called on all the world revolutionary forces to unify their ranks against their joint enemy -- imperialism. He said: "This unification is the only way which will ensure our victory over imperialism. He pointed out that experiences had proven this fact.

The delegation of Ghana reviewed the U.S. crimes in Africa and Latin America. In his speech, he demanded that the world revolutionary forces must raise their hands everywhere to combat despotism, racism and imperialism and stand by the side of the liberation movements which struggle for freedom.

He confirmed that the struggle for peace and the solid arity with all the peace-loving forces is an urgent basic duty of all the liberation and progressive movements. He said: "Our parties' gathering with you here is a bright evidence and a lively embodiment of our solidarity with and support of Jamahiriyah in its firm confrontation to the blunt threats of U.S. and French imperialism. It also confirms our standing by the side of Arab liberation movements, by Syria, by the Palestinian resistence and by the Lebanese national movement". He confirmed that nations' steadfastness and their will to struggle is bigger and stronger than imperialism, Zionism and reaction.

The Honduran delegation confirmed, in its address to the conference, on the need and importance to confront imperialism and its terrorist practices against Jamahiriyah and others in every spot in the world. Those practices that do not allow nations to establish independence, freedom and development to arrive at prosperity and happiness. [as received]

He announced the joining of his movement and the lively forces in Honduras to the initiative of forming a united and revolutionary force for the purpose of combatting imperialism. He confirmed his backings to the struggle towards equality among nations and states. He said: "This struggle concerns first of all the forces that struggle against imperialism and for the freedom of man".

In his speech, the head of the Honduran delegation highlighted the role of Jamahiriyah in resisting imperialism, Zionism, racism, reaction and fascism. He said: "We are sure that Jamahiriyah will continue its policies in this direction". He expressed his gratitude to the people of Jamahiriyah for the gains its extended, its aid and continued support to reserve peace in the world. He denounced the terrorism practices by imperialism and its allied countries and all those who oppress and suppress nations colonising their natural resources all over the world.

The head of the Kanak Front's delegation, in its address, stressed the importance of exerting efforts and uniting nations in a mass force to struggle against imperialism, Zionism and racism wherever they are to be found around the world. He expressed the solidarity of the front of the Kanak people with all the nations that struggle for independence and freedom. He called for the endorsement of what the leader's Saturday speech included and put it as an agenda to this conference.

With regards to the French colonising of the Kanak islands, he confirmed that France is using its country as a strategic base to defend its interests and the interests of its allies apart from robbing their wealth. He pointed out that what France has done to the *Greenpeace* ship and said: "That is considered as a clear example of the work of French imperialism". He presented the 136 year history of the French colonialism to his country. He pointed out that the Kanak people had suffered hardship from French colonialism which greatly resembles what the people of South Africa suffer. He confirmed that the Kanak people is determined to continue its struggle against French colonialism and imperialism in alliance with other nations to confront imperialism, racism, Zionism and reaction. He warned that world

imperialism will never retreat unless it is confronted and resisted by an international revolutionary front.

At the end of his speech, he hailed the steadfastness of the Libyan Arab people in confronting imperialism and Zionism and their hostile threats he confirmed that Libya will never be a Grenada, because the Libyan people is determined to defend itself against the threats of imperialism and its blunt provocations.

Also addressed the conference was the head of the red Indians' delegation which headquarters is being in Los Angeles. He pointed out that his organisation works with most other organisations in the western side of the United States to weaken the foundation of U.S. imperialism and U.S. colonialism. He called for the establishment and laying the foundation of a wide joint front to confront imperialism. He suggested that Jamahiriyah becomes the base of such front.

The head of the red Indians organisation's delegation condemned the United Nations for ignoring nations' interests and concentrate all its efforts to the benefit of the governments that stand against the struggle of nations for freedom and independence. He said: "We oppose this organisation, we want to establish and lay down the foundation of a new internationalistic organisation which supportsnations' struggle and defend their interests". He strongly denounced the U.S. Government terrorism and the individuals who rule the U.S. now for five centuries and who do not belong at all to this land, who turned that land into a capital for terrorism and made it a terrifying ghost to all the world's nations. A proof of that is all those who addressed this conference have condemned the U.S. Government. He added that red Indians are determined to continue their struggle and block the road of this terrifying ghost.

A delegation of the Iraqi National Democratic Front (INDF) addressed the conference expressing INDF's solidarity with all the movements and fronts taking part in this conference and their legitimate struggle against imperialism, the fascist regimes and all forms of opperssion and manipulation. He greeted the revolutionary leadership of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah and its leader for giving him the chance to attend this important international meeting to discuss the best ways aimed at enhancing nations' struggle for freedom and the preservation of their independence away from despotism.

He addressed the audience by saying: "Since the Ba'thist ruling regime took power in our country, our Iraqi people is suffering terror, torture and detention on the hands of those fascist rulers". He added: "This regime has turned Iraq into a huge prison for its sons. Our Kurdish people in Iraq are facing a new war launched by the fascist regime against it". He went on to say: "This regime instead of standing by the side of the Islamic revolution which toppled the puppet regime of the shah in Iran, it launched its vicious war against it for the sake of imperialism, Zionism and reaction. It prepared the Iraqi people for a real slaughter. He decalred that INDF is struggling to stop this war calling on the masses of the Iraqi people to unite their ranks to defeat this fascist regime, spread democracy in Iraq, and grant self rule to Kurdistan."

At the end of his speech he said: "Our people in Iraq highly appreciate the struggling role of both the Libyan Arab and the Syrian leaderships and their standing against U.S. plots".

After that, "SUPA" movements' delegation of Gambia addressed the conference. He expressed his deep gratitude to the Libyan Arab people and its revolutionary leadership for the service they present to support freedom fighters in all fields. He highly valued the great efforts Jamahiriyah exerts in the field of self-sufficiency and its liberation from imperial domination and colonial manipulation. He called for consolidation and rank-closing to resist imperialism, Zionism and racism and highten the struggle against them.

In today's session, a delegation from the Cypriot Socialist Party took part. He started his speech by declaring his party's solidarity with the Libyan Arab people in its confrontation with U.S. imperialist provocations. He said that the escalation of imperialist provocations against the friendly Libyan Arab people and the recent events opposite the Gulf of Sidra make us confirm once more that this Gulf was and will continue to be Libya's, and the Americans have no right in the region.

On the imperialist onslaught against small nations to have regions of influence and hegemony, he points out that this policy will only lead to an overall devastation. He also asserts that the Zionist invasion of the Lebanon couldn't have been conducted without U.S. imperialist support.

The head of the Sierra Leone's revolutionary committee says in his speech that this conference is a historic event giving a chance to us to unify our efforts to lay down a strategy against imperialism, pointing out that all revolutionary forces worldwide are determined to do so. He also calls for the abolition of veto at UN Security Council, asserting the necessity of studying and analyzing the leaders' speech on this point and other issues. He also warns the United States against any attack on Libya, stressing that they are ready to create 4 or 5 Vietnams in Africa and that the leader of the revolution should be the leader of world revolution.

The head of the delegation of [words indistinct] Peru says that the conditions of the peoples of South America have ushered in a unique revolutionary stage. As an example the struggle in Nicaragua, Cuba and the Chilean resistence, not to mention the movements that escalate their struggles against imperialism including the struggle of the people of Ecuador. He has requested the participant in the conference to stand for one minute in silence mourning for the assassination of the leader of Colombia's 19th April movement. He also lauds the speech of the leader of the revolution asserting that they agree on the abolition of the veto. He stresses that the forces present at conference can easily defeat imperialism through resistence and unity.

The delegate of the revolutionary liberation movements in Congo and Zaire vigorously condemns the imperialist incursions in the African continents, the Zionist infiltrations in it and the reactionary and racist oppression practised in South Africa, pointing out that U.S. aggressive provocations against Libya is but a proof of above.

He calls for adopting what has been laid down in the leader's

speech as an official documents of conference.

He also denounces the regime of puppet Mobutu who has brought in foreign military bases in the country to protect his regime and to make it possible to launch aggression against neighboring peoples. He also stresses that the revolutionary forces in his country stand by other revolutionary forces worldwide.

Mr. R. Doglas addresses the conference on behalf of the International Committee for Coordination in the Caribbean Sea region that comprises liberation movements St Lucia, Antigua, Dominica, Jamaica, Belize, Trinidad and the revolutionary movement Barbados.

For all the above movements he salutes the leader of the revolution, stressing that imperialism is bound to be vanquished, calling for the unity of all revolutionary forces to strike imperialism with a final blow. He also calls for establishing another organization in [passage indistinct].

Then the following organizations have contributed in the discussions of the conference: The Socialist Youth, the Brazilian Socialist Party, Malawi Socialist Association, Bangladesh B. Party, Red Indians in North America, the British Workers' Revolutionary Party, the black organizations in U.K., H. Peoples' African and Red Indian organization in South America, All-African Revolutions Party, the Senegalese Revolutionary Committees' Movement, the communist party (internal) in Greece, the Greek Committee for combatting U.S. bases, the Greek committee for world peace, the Greek committee for democratic solidarity, the Cypriot Communist Party (AKEL), the movement for abolishing parties in Italy, Institute for Disseminating Arab and Cypriot Cults, the Unified Committee for Disarmament in Comiso, the International Committee of the Foreign Movement in Italy, the Movement of Revolutionary Arab Committees, Committee in Solidarity with Afro-Arab; Latin America peoples and Poland, the democratic and progressive forces in Bangladesh, the Peoples Movement, the T. Evolution, the General Union of Muslim Youth in Nigeria, Zairean Revolutionary Committees Movement, the revolutionary committees in Al-Qamar islands, the revolutionary committees in Mauritius. [all names as received]

They submitted their written speeches to the formulating committee at conference. They are the parties of Andalucia, R. revolutionary committees, SWAPO organization [words indistinct], the New Green Movement in Austria and B. Party in Switzerland.

The delegation of the Palestinian Liberation Movement submitted to conference a written contribution on the interconnection between the struggle for liberating Palestine and that against imperialism, Zionism, racism, reaction and fascism.

We stress that what has been pointed out at the beginning of the session by the executive member of the bureau is but a collection of the principles of the thoughts discussed by conference and they in no way constitute a final political formulation.

Addresses Continue 18 March

LD181901 Tripoli JANA in English 1747 GMT 18 Mar 86

[Text] Tripoli, Rajab 7 March 18, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — The Second International General Conference of World Forum for Combatting Imperialism, Zionism, Racism, Reaction and Fascism resumed its sessions this morning. The head of the Soviet delegation confirmed that the Libyan Arab people is an example for nations that are confronting imperialism and Zionism which continue to provoke them. He pointed out that this people which gathered around its revolutionary leadership was able to bravely confront those provocations and foiled all imperialist-Zionist schemes and defeated them at all arenas.

In his address, he praised Libyan Arab people's role, in backing the libertion causes in the world, and the accomplishment it achieved in various fields on the land of the great Al-Fateh.

He talked about the development of the relation between Libya and the Soviet Union and said: "The recent visit of the leader of the revolution to Moscow has contributed in the development of those relations". He confirmed that the Soviet Union support the nations' struggle for freedom and in particular the struggle of the Palestinian Arab people.

Also in the morning session, the envoy from 'TALID' movement of India addressed the conference praising the efforts of leader Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, and his brave standing by the side of the liberation movements, the oppressed, defeated and ignored nations in Africa, Asia and Latin America.

In his address he [word indistinct] the concentration of the efforts of the oppressed nations to struggle against all forms of racial discrimination and colonialism. He said: "This is what the international leader Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi stressed in his important address to this conference". He expressed support for the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah in its brave confrontation with imperialist and Zionist provocations.

The envoy from the Ashai Liberation Movement [words indistinct] confirmed that all the nations of the world had condemned the U.S. imperialist and Zionist provocations against the Libyan Arab people and its revolutionary leadership. He said: "We are ready to fight side by side with the Libyan Arab people in its confrontation with America and its hirelings in defence of freedom and the choices of the nations we respect and appreciate".

He added: "Our meeting here on the land of the great Al-Fateh is devoted to the service of world nations' causes. Those nations that struggle for freedom and the final liberation from all sorts of oppression, despotism and tyranny". He confirmed that the leader's speech should be our guide in our deeds. He called for the quick establishment of united fighting forces from all the liberation movements to defend freedom in the world.

The representative of New Goyan National Liberation Organisation denounced France's colonial policy by saying: "It practiced and still practices the ugliest forms of oppression and despotism against the people of Goyan which struggles to gain freedom. It robbed it from its wealths and destroyed its economic potentials". He added: "France has violated the Goyan territori-

es, staging military manoeuvres and smashed our national forces. The people of Goyan has and are resisting for years the French colonialism". He denounced France's imperialist policy in Chad and its unlimited backing for the cliques of renegades in Ndjamena. He said: "The French people should put an end to its government policy against nations. Africa for Africans and there is no alliance for African except with itself."

He confirmed that the important speech of leader Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi has great significance. He demanded that it should be considered as an important document of the conference. He called for the quick forming of a united force to defend freedom the world over. At the end of his speech he chanted: "Long live the great Al-Fateh revolution. Down with imperialism, Zionism, racism, reaction and fascism".

The envoy of the Ecuador Liberation Movement in South American confirmed that the success of the world forum in forming united fighting forces will defeat imperialism and crown the nations' struggle with final victory, and that the vicious imperialist attack on Latin American makes us concentrate armed struggle and consolidate it.

The envoy from the Union of Popular Forces in Portugal expressed solidarity with the struggle of all movements and organisations the world over. He called on the conference to consider the leader's speech as a working programme for the world forum for combatting imperialism, Zionism, racism, reaction and fascism. He confirmed that the only solution to all problems of the nations that struggle for freedom is the establishment of Jamahiri regime and the handing of authority to masses.

The envoy of the Egyptian National Front called on the conference to define terrorism and terrorists and issue an international document on that showing who are the terrorists and criminals. He said: "We salute and praise the leading role of the great Al-Fateh revolution and of the Libyan Arab people in the Arab nation and towards the nations that struggle for their freedom."

He confirmed that the Arab people of Egypt highly regard the historic stance of the people of hero Omar al-Mukhtar with it in all the hardships it experienced and that the Egyptian people stands by Jamahiriyah in its brave confrontation with U.S. imperialist-Zionist conspiracies. He added that Egypt will return once again to resume its historic role in consolidating this forum as it used to do in the fifties and sixties under the leadership of the departed leader Jamal 'Abd al-Nasir.

The envoy from the Bangladesh National Salvation Party greeted the Libyan Arab people and its revolutionary leadership which confront the most vicious imperialist forces in the world. In his address to the conference, he confirmed that the true terrorists are the imperialists and Zionists and not Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi who confronts all nations' enemies and struggle to rid them from all forms of oppression, domination and supression. He said: "World's nations appreciate the stance of revolutionary international leader Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi and are proud of his stances of support to their struggle."

The secretary-general of the Democratic Party of Senegal announced that Africa's nations struggled and still struggle to establish their freedom. Only the establishment of the armed people in Africa will ensure the success of the confrontation of imperialism and Zionism in the African Continent. He confirmed that Libya is the land of confrontation with imperialism and Zionism and that Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi has turned this land into a forum and a base for combatting aggression. Other states and nations should follow Libya's example.

He talked about the great popular welcome given to the leader during his recent tour in a number of West African states. "Millions of our men, women, children and old people took to the streets to welcome the African revolutionary Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi in appreciation of his struggle against colonialism, imperialism and Zionism, which expressed Africa's deep appreciation of this leader."

The envoy of Britain's blacks confirmed that British society has no respect for people's dignity and it practices oppression against blacks there. He said that it was Britain which planted the racist Zionist entity in occupied Palestine. He stressed the need to set united forces to combat imperialism, Zionism, racism, fascism and reaction which Colonel al-Qadhdhafi called for in his important speech on Saturday.

The envoy of the Venezuelan Revolutionary Committee asked the conference to stand in salute for the Libyan Arab people and its revolutionary leadership in appreciation of their leading role in backing the struggle of nations and in confronting imperialist-Zionist conspiracies the world over. He confirmed that the U.S. and the Zionist entity in occupied Palestine are the only ones responsible for world terrorism.

He told the conference that the revolutionary committees are the active means and the ideal lever to instigate the masses to take over their authority, wealth and arms especially that political parties had assassinated nations' will and formed them. He said: "Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi's thoughts confirm that the people is the master, is the leader and there is no one who can impose himself upon people".

The representative of the liberation movements in Pakistan stressed the need for setting the one fighting front against imperialism, Zionism, and racism as leader Al-Qadhdhafi called for. He said: "This conference convenes on the land of first Jamahiriyah in history which constituted a united nations for peoples everywhere in the world which differs completely from New York's nations. [as received]

The envoy from the progressive revolutionary front in Austria announced that European nations firmly reject the deployment of U.S. nuclear missiles and weapons in Western Europe. He indicated that the European parliaments do not represent the nations of Western Europe which struggle against U.S. imperialist policy in Europe. He strongly denounced the mass murders and horrific crimes the Zionist gangs commit against the Palestinian Arab people and their mere existence on Palestine's soil is sheer terrorism and that we should fight it with all force. He added: "We support what leader Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi called for with regards to forming a united force to combat imperialism,

Zionism, racism, fascism and reaction".

The envoy of Namibian Liberation Front-SWAPO greeted the struggle of the Libyan Arab people under the leadership of Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi and their continuous support for the struggle of SWAPO people for freedom. He ridiculed Reagan and said that he tries to defame the struggle of the Namibian people and falsely describes it as defending communism's interests. He denounced the brutal practices of the South African regime by killing 10-16 persons a day on average and goaling between 200-1,000 in the name of western civilization, and in the name of the international community impose economic sanctions against the racist, fascist regime of South Africa.

The representative of the ethnic minority groups in the Catalonia Province of Spain talked about the sufferings of these minorities. He called for aid to their struggle for their legitimate rights in liberation from all the imposed restraints on them. He praised the stance of the great Al-Fateh revolution towards those ethnic minorities the world over. He said that the ethnic minorities in Spain support the return of occupied Ceuta and Melilla to Morocco.

The envoy from the Moro Liberation Front of the Philippines highly valued the stances of the Libyan Arab people and its revolutionary leadership in supporting the struggle of the Muslims in the Philippines for their freedom. He declared the front's solidarity with Jamahiriyah in its brave confrontation with imperialist-Zionist conspiracies. In his speech, he talked about the recent developments in the Philippines pointing out that there are 10 million homeless in the country and talked about the front's struggle against the puppet regime of Marcos. He said that Aquino asked the front to hold dialogue with her to end the tragedies the Muslims experience.

The red Indians of South America's envoy [as received] talked about the oppression his people suffer from U.S. imperialism and racism. He referred to the leader's Dicta "Africa to the Africans" and said "America is the land of red Indians".

Several delegations handed their written speeches to the conference's Secretariat to distribute. At exactly 2:10 p.m. the morning session was adjourned to be resumed this evening.

18 March Evening Session Reported

LD191007 Tripoli JANA in English 0845 GMT 19 Mar 86

[Text] Tripoli, Rajab 8, March 19, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — The evening session of the second international general conference, SIGC, of world forum was resumed by a speech from the Nicaraguan delegation at 6:15 pm [18 March]. He confirmed that despite the small area of this country, but its people struggles for its freedom led by the Sandinistan front. [sentence as received] It managed to defeat U.S. agent, the fascist dictator Somoza.

He pointed out that there is a great task for the Nicaraguan people — to defeat U.S. imperialism. "We are determined to build our country's economy and society guided by such heroes as: Simon Birzden, Salvador Allendi, 'Abd al-Nasir, Lumumba and others.

The head of the delegation from the Korean Democratic Republic delivered his speech in which he denounced U.S. imperialist provocations which highlightened [as received] nowadays against the people of Jamahiriyah. He confirmed the standing of the Korean people by the side of the Libyan Arab people, the just struggle of the Palestinian people, the people of South Africa and the nations of South America against imperialism, Zionism and racism, pointing to the similar threats Korea faces from U.S. imperialism and the joint struggle against it.

Conference Communique Issued

LD182203 Tripoli Voice of Greater Arab Homeland in Arabic 1835 GMT 18 Mar 86

[Political communique issued on 18 March by the Second International Conference of the International Center for Combating Imperialism, Zionism, Racism, Reaction and Fascism; speaker not identified — recorded]

[Text] The peoples of Asia, Africa, Latin America, and Oceania participating in the proceedings of the Second International Conference of the International Center for Combating Imperialism, Zionism, Racism, Raction, and Fascism, through their dynamic forces, their revolutionary movements, their international revolutionary committees, their international conferences, political organizations, the peace and green movements, the alternative movements in Europe and the world, the millions of blacks, red Indians, Kurds, and all the minorities in the world which have suffered from the injustice of colonialism and are today suffering from the oppression of imperialism, Zionism, and racism, and are living through a stage of their fiercest struggle in which they are paying with blood and sweat the price of their liberation from persecution and exploitation and domination by the instruments of power, marching in their millions toward the era of the masses, an era where they will be in possession of power, wealth and arms [applause]; these forces constituting the International Center, in their second conference held in Tripoli, the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah, from 15-18 March 1986, under the slogan: For the strengthening of revolutionary cohesiveness and the embodiment of the principle of collective struggle in confronting imperialist, Zionist, racist, reactionary, fascist terrorism consider the speech of the brother internationalist revolutionary Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi [applause] at this conference as a basis for laying down the charter of the rights of the internationalist Jamahiri man, and for sponsoring the right of collective struggle for underprivileged peoples, as a position to be adopted at the United Nations, as a position on state terrorism and on minorities, and as a platform for their positions on the problems, issues and challenges facing the revolutionary movement in the world. [applause]

After reviewing developments and the circumstances surrounding the international revolutionary movement and the challenge imposed by the Zionist, imperialist, racist aggression upon small nations and peoples it declares:

1) The Second World Conference of the International Center for Combatting Imperialism, Zionism, Racism, Reaction, and Fas-

cism hails the courageous stance of the great Fatih revolution and its internationalist revolutionary leader, Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, in confronting the wild U.S. imperialist onslaught, its aggressive threats and provocative maneuvers opposite the Libyan Arab shores and stresses that the Gulf of Sidra is part of the Libyan Arab territories and is thereby under absolute Libyan Arab sovereignty. [chants] The conference stresses the importance of adopting a resolute stance toward all regimes and institutions that are still used as an imperialist bridge for threatening the security and stability of the peoples and as a starting point for implementing terrorist policies.

2) The conference expresses its appreciation for the steadfast stance of the Sandinista revolution in confronting the U.S. imperialist plots and declares its support and backing for the Nicaraguan people and its revolution. It also supports steadfast Cuba under the leadership of Comrade Fidel Castro in consolidating its stance against American arrogance.

3) While highly appreciating the escalation in the struggle of the people of South Africa and of its revolutionary forces, and rejecting the policies of apartheid practiced by the regime of Pretoria against the black African in South Africa, this conference stresses highly that the destruction of this regime, which is supported by American imperialism and is in alliance with the racist Zionist regime in occupied Arab Palestine, is a sacred revolutionary duty not only to be shouldered by the Africans [chants] but it must be done through an international revolutionary cohesion and a comprehensive and collective struggle in which all world liberation movements take part. The year of 1986 should be considered the year of confrontation with apartheid in Africa. The conference calls upon all revolutionaries in the world [chants] to volunteer to fight against the racist regime of South Africa.

4) The conference highly praises the brave heroic stance of the Arab masses inside occupied Palestine against terrorist, racist, Zionist measures which are aimed at annihilating this people and destroying their historic right to existence on their soil. The conference condemns all barbaric acts such as killing, mass annihilation of women, of the old, and of children at the hands of the Zionist terrorist gangs.

The conference stresses its total support for the legitimate and just liberation struggle of the Palestinian fighting gun to liberate all Palestinian Arab land. It condemns all capitulative plans which are imposed by the United States and its allies.

The conference pays tribute to the valiant steadfastness of the Lebanese Arab people in confronting the Zionist racist aggression [applause] and its stubborn resistance against the hostile multinational forces under the leadership of the United States. The conference calls for supporting the Lebanese Arab progressive forces in escalating their revolutionary liberation struggle. The conference reiterates its pride in the honorable stands of the Syrian Arab people and of its revolutionary leadership against all aspects of the Zionist, racist, and imperialist aggression and its capitulative plans.

5) What the red Indian nations faced through mass annihilation wars at the hands of white invaders in North America and elsewhere will remain historic testimony to the savagery and cruelty of these invaders and a mark of shame on their successive generations.

Attempts to falsify history and turn its facts upside down, according to the plans and ambitions of the white man, will not obliterate the historic reality which affirms the right of the red Indian nation in estabishing its national homeland on the soil of its historic land. Therefore, the conference stresses its stand and support for this legitimate and just struggle. It also affirms the right of red Indians as a nation to establish its unified national entity. [applause]

6) Nations torn apart have a right to keep their national identity and to unite their sons who were subjected to geographical and political destitution and homelessness, to put right the injustice of centuries which created this problem. Proceeding from this stand, the conference expresses its support for the struggle of the Kurdish nation to achieve its national unity and its legitimate demands. [applause]

7) The conference salutes the escalation of the struggle of the heroic Iraqi people who are struggling to topple the bloody fascist regime of Saddam in Iraq. The conference condemns the criminal war launched by that regime against the Islamic revolution in Iran.

8) The popular uprisings of the black minorities and their rejection of the policies of apartheid and racial discrimination in both American and British societies stress the need to remodel these societies on the basis of justice and equality which recognizes the right of these minorities to complete participation in political, economic and social life and to enjoy what is secured by natural laws and human principles and values, and to play their full role. Therefore, the conference declares its complete support for the just and legitimate struggle of those minorities and the conference stresses its solidarity with these minorities in order to enable them to achieve their final victory in their battles against these reactionary, backward regimes.

9) The conference salutes the liberation struggle of the small progressive peoples and their steadfastness in the face of the imperialist conspiracies and challenges which are aimed at violating their freedom and independence, and in the face of attempts to contain and subjugate them politically and economically. The conference stresses its absolute solidarity and support for these peoples in defending their identity and preserving their freedom, including their right to search for a new formula for alliance and joint collective defense.

10) The conference salutes the growing rejection of the remnants of French colonialism from which the peoples of the small islands of New Caledonia, Guadeloupe, Martinique, and La Reunion are still suffering. The conference stresses the right of the peoples of these islands to self-determination and to rid themselves of the burden of colonial hegemony. The conference declares its absolute support for the liberation movements in these islands.

11) The conference stresses the importance of consolidating the joint struggle with the socialist family, headed by the Soviet

Union, in order to strengthen the cause of the freedom of peoples, to preserve their national independence, and defend their achievements.

12) Imperialism, Zionism and racism contribute to continuous terrorism threatening small peoples and nations. The most extreme form of terrorism is practiced by these forces in occupied Palestine, Namibia, and South Africa. Therefore, replying to them by armed struggle does not count as terrorism, as imperialism presents it, but it is a sacred struggle whose legitimacy stems from the right to self defense.

The conference stresses that real terrorism is state terrorism, which is practiced by American forces and the forces of neocolonialism. They dedicate their military, political, financial, and propaganda resources to terrorism in order to control and subjugate the peoples.

State terrorism is an actual reality underlined by the behaviour of the U.S. Administration in the military invasion of Grenada, Lebanon, and Chad, in the threats to invade the Jamahiriyah and Nicaragua, in carring out provocative maneuvers, amassing fleets, plotting coups d'etat and assassinations of revolutionary leaderships in the world, deploying military bases and nuclear weapons, usurping the economic resources of the peoples, draining their culture, and destroying their identity.

13) Destroying the remnants of fascism and the regimes of tyranny and dictatorship is no longer a question of replacing an instrument of government with another, but is a part of an international Jamahiri movement which is advancing toward achieving complete control of Jamahiri political, economic, and military capabilities.

In affirming the rights of the masses to adopt the method of collective struggle to confront fascism and undermine its props, the conference highly evaluates the victories achieved by the masses in Africa, Asia and, South America by overthrowing the symbols of fascism and surrounding their dens. It announces its stand at the side of all liberation movements still facing regimes of oppression and the remnants of fascism.

14) The arms race, the deployment of nuclear missiles, the disfiguring of the environment, and U.S. domination of Western Europe has resulted in a stepping up of mass rejection and in the development of the peace movement and alternative movements. Therefore, the conference announces its total support for these movements so as to confirm their effectiveness and their ability to shape a new, modern role for the European nations. It calls for the withdrawal of the terrorist military fleets from the Mediterranean in order that it may become a lake of peace and security. [applause]

15) The UN, in its present state and in addition to being an organization for governments, is deprived of will through the existence of the concession of the veto which the United States has persisted in using since the establishment of the organization, against the causes and interests of the small nations. Therefore, the conference calls for the formation of a new international organization which embodies the will of the vanquished, small, peace- and justice-loving nations, an organization that can become a platform from which the cries of good and right can be raised and from which the voice of imperialist hegemony will then disappear forever. [applause] The conference calls for the abolition of the veto concession because it constitutes a hindrance to the resolutions of the small nations and it disregards their will and perpetuates imperialist hegemony.

16) While sensing the gravity of the stage through which the world liberation movement is passing in confronting the rising multidimensional onslaught of U.S. imperialism and of its allies which has reached such an extent that it is now using the method of direct military invasion of some states, as is the case in Grenada and Lebanon and in some African states bordering on the racist regime of South Africa, and in Chad, and as is happening now in the form of direct military threat by U.S. imperialism against the people of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah, the conference stresses that the method of confrontation against this imperialist, terrorist campaign requires these nations to move to collective struggle so that this will become a comprehensive method of struggle and a legal revolutionary basis which acquires international legality as a right of self-defense.

The conference has adopted the following resolutions:

i. The conference has decided to consider the speech of the international revolutionary, Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, as a basis for the work of the Second Conference of the International Center. The members of the conference are committed to its implementation and they declare that he is the leader of the international revolution against imperialism, Zionism, racism, reaction, and fascism.

ii. The establishment of a fighting international revolutionary force against imperialism, Zionism, racism, reaction, and fascism [applause] is an embodiment of the principle of legitimate self-defense.

iii. An international front including the small peoples and nations, the revolutionary movements, political organizations, progressive regimes, and people's revolutions in the world will be set up to fight the world forces of arrogance and state hegemony. [applause]

iv. In order to face up to the comprehensive aggressive strategy in which roles are allocated between imperialism, Zionism, and fascist regimes and dictatorships, the conference decides to support the liberation movements and their legitimate struggle to affirm their cultural identity, and their right to recover their usurped lands and live in peace, away from colonial danger and nuclear terror.

v. Given that a common point of the objectives of struggle is necessary between members of the center, imposed by the nature of the current stage, it follows that the forces participating in the conference decide:

A. To organize intellectual encounters, seminars, and dialogues between them;
B. To issue periodicals, reports and information about members;
C. To exchange publications;

D. To organize common cultural camps; and
E. To organize political activities in international symposiums, revolutionary manifestations, freedom festivals, and festivals of solidarity, whenever necessary.

Property of Former Officials Confiscated
LD190809 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 0730 GMT 19 Mar 86

[Excerpt] Tripoli, 19 Mar (JANA) — The Basic People's Congress at Boudrisah in Banghazi yesterday held an emergency meeting where it discussed the question of pursuing the symbols of the defunct regime and the confiscation of its property.

In this connection, the masses of the congress decided to confiscate the properties of Ramadan al-Kikhya and Mansur Rashid al-Kikhya, [latter was Libyan foreign minister in 1972-1973 and Libyan UN permanent representative in 1975] who have both absconded from the country, including farms and buildings which are located within the congress jurisdiction area.

The congress also decided to ask the Secretariat of Agriculture to carry out a survey on the land belonging to the two absconded persons and to hand these lands to the People's Congress to be used in the best manner for agricultural purposes. The masses of the congress also decided to bring to account all those connected to the two absconded persons.

MOROCCO

Crown Prince Returns From Visit to Saudi Arabia
LD182133 Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 18 Feb 86

[Excerpt] His Royal Higness Crown Prince Sidi Mohamed returned to the country this afternoon following the official visit which he had paid to the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia at the invitation of His Royal Highness Crown Prince 'Abdallah ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, deputy prime minister and commander of the National Guard.

SUDAN

Army Preparing To Recapture Rebel-Held Rumbek Town
JN160948 Khartoum SUNA in English 0925 GMT 16 Mar 86

[Text] Khartoum, Mar 16, (SUNA) — The Peoples Armed Forces are preparing to recapture Rumbek Town, Bahr al-Ghazal Region, which was lately captured by Colonel John Garang rebels, the Transitional Military Council (TMC) deputy chairman said.

General Taj al-Din also explained that Rumbek a provincial capital, which was evacuated following an intensive attack launched by the rebel forces, will be recaptured by the Armed Forces within the few upcoming days.

Taj al-Din, who was speaking to the daily *(AL-AYYAM)*, said that rebel forces were still deployed in several areas such as Gardod and Kurmuk along the Sudanese-Ethiopian borders, and Rumbek in the southern region.

Battalion Attacks Rebel Camps in Upper Nile
GF161826 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1725 GMT 16 Mar 86

[Text] Al-Abyad, Sudan, 16 Mar (SUNA) — A battalion from the South Kordofan Forces recently attacked a number of camps for the outlaws in the Upper Nile Province and inflicted heavy losses in lives and equipment. The equipment included ammunition, explosives, bombs of various types, and Soviet-made arms.

The battalion, called Cambajadid, received a great popular welcome when it arrived today in Al-Abyad City, capital of North Kordofan. Among those who received it were Brigadier General A.H. Isma'il al-Mubarak, acting commander of the First Brigade, and commanders of the regular forces in the province. This battalion is based in Kaduqli, capital of South Kordofan and uses the city as a starting point for its operations. Its goal is to provide security for all areas of Kaduqli against the activities of the outlaws.

Upper Nile Official on Garang Plan, Elections
JN161608 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1455 GMT 16 Mar 86

[Text] Khartoum, 16 Mar (SUNA) — An official source revealed here today that John Garang was planning to recruit children under 15 years old in the (Al-Silk) area in the Upper Nile Region and dispatch them to Cuba to be trained in acts of sabotage and guerrilla warfare.

Colonel Simon Manang, deputy military governor of the Upper Nile region, said in a press statement today that Garang's plan failed and his ambitions foundered because of citizen awareness in the area and the vigilance of the Anya Nya II forces which monitored the children's steps, prevented them from crossing the border, severed their supply routes, and prevented food from getting to them.

Col Simon Manang asserted that security is established in the entire region except on its eastern border where citizens are still exposed to sinful repeated attacks and where their cattle is being plundered by the rebel forces of John Garang because the citizens refuse to join them.

In a statement to SUNA, his excellency added that the rebel forces of John Garang were defeated in the Upper Nile region thanks to the cooperation of the citizens, the Anya Nya II forces, and the Armed Forces in confronting the aggression.

On the possibility of holding elections in the Upper Nile Region, Col Manang said that preliminary measures to prepare for the balloting process are proceeding as scheduled, but the major obstacle which could prevent elections in the region is the fact that transportation is not available and there is a shortage of oil.

Jordanian Armed Forces Chief Arrives on Visit

JN181658 Khartoum SUNA in English 1640 GMT 18 Mar 86

[Text] Khartoum March 18 (SUNA) — A high level Jordanian military delegation headed by the general commander of the Armed Forces of Jordan General Zaydi ibn Shakir arrived here today on a three day state visit to Sudan at the invitation of Transitional Military Council Chairman General Siwar al-Dhahab. The visit aims at reinforcing military cooperation between Sudan and Jordan in the fields of training and coordination between the two armed forces in the various fields said the Jordanian official in a statement following his arrival here. He elaborated that his visit to the Sudan comes within the context of the support Jordan is extending to Sudan in the different domains.

On the other hand the Jordanian official today handed a written message to Gen Siwar al-Dhahab from the crown prince of Jordan. The message has reviewed the efforts being carried out by Jordanian National Committee for Coordination with the Sudan in the official and popular fields and the armed forces in the two countries in particular.

Issues Statement on Gulf War

LD182154 Khartoum SUNA in English 1738 GMT 18 Mar 86

[Text] Khartoum March 18 (SUNA) — There has to be an effective Arab presence to counter the Israeli aggression policies said the Jordanian Armed Forces General Commander General Zaydi ibn Shakir currently on a three day official visit to the country. He said in a statement to (SUNA) he would not drop the possibility of an Israeli aggression against any Arab country as far as Arab states would remain (?disunited). [sentence as received]

On the Iran-Iraq war the Jordanian official has pointed that his country firmly back Iraq "without any hesitation or reserve." He went on, however, to express his country's keenness to see an end to the 6-year old Gulf war for the good of the two Moslem countries. He furthermore called on all Arab states to back Iraqin its war against Iran "which did not want to resort to a dialogue solution for the problem."

PDRY Envoy Delivers Message to Foreign Minister

GF161931 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 16 Mar 86

[Excerpt] PDRY charge d'affaires in Khartoum Brother 'Ali 'Abdallah al-Buqayri conveyed a verbal message from Brother Dr 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Dali, member of the YSP Political Bureau and foreign affairs minister, to Sudanese Foreign Affairs Minister Brother Ibrahim Taha Ayyub on bilateral relations and means to bolster and develop those relations.

This took place during the PDRY charge d'affaires' meeting with the Sudanese foreign affairs minister this morning. During the meeting, the PDRY official briefed the minister in detail on the futile coupist conspiracy of conspirator 'Ali Nasir Muhammad and his clique and the serious dimensions of this conspiracy.

Siwar al-Dhahab Receives Saudi King's Message

GF161849 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1715 GMT 16 Mar 86

[Text] Khartoum, 16 Mar (SUNA) — General 'Abd al-Rahman Muhammad Siwar al-Dhahab, chairman of the Transitional Military Council, has received a written message from His Majesty King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz of Saudi Arabia in reply to a message which he sent last week to his majesty. The message was delivered by 'Isa Mustafa, Sudanese ambassador to Saudi Arabia, during a meeting this morning. After the meeting, the ambassador said he conveyed to the general the wishes of his brother His Majesty King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz. During the meeting they also discussed issues relating to this season's pilgrimage.

ETHIOPIA

Mengistu Briefs Ministry on Housing, Urban Renewal

EA182324 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic 1900 GMT 18 Mar 86

[Excerpt] Comrade Mengistu Haile Mariam has reminded the Ministry of Housing and Urban Development and concerned comrades that a greater role is expected from them in implementing the recently decreed urban housing policy and the subsequent directive aimed at the housing problem which cannot be separated from our basic and social problems.

The Workers Party of Ethiopia [WPE] Central Committee secretary general, Provisional Military Administrative Council chairman and commander in chief of the Revolutionary Armed Forces said this today when briefed at the Housing and Urban Development Ministry on the implementation of the new housing and implementation decree and the development and progress of our towns underway by the ministry.

On arrival at the ministry conference hall, the comrade secretary general was briefed by Comrade Tesfaye Maru, WPE Central Committee member and housing and urban development minister and other comrades on the problems and causes of the housing problem in our country and the deteriorating situation of our towns and actions taken by the ministry since the inception of our revolution and development projects ready to implement the recent housing policy.

These briefings were supported with maps, charts and photographs.

Prior to this, Comrade Tekeste Adhirom, deputy general manager of the Addis Ababa town master plan project briefed Comrade Mengistu Haile Mariam on maps and documents to be used as master plans.

Foreign Ministry Says Sudanese Talks Postponed

EA191124 Nairobi Domestic Service in English 1000 GMT 19 Mar 86

[Excerpt] Talks between Sudanese rebels and groups supporting the country's military rulers have been postponed for the 2d time in 2 days.

An official of the Ethiopian Ministry for Foreign Affairs, which is hosting the talks in Addis Ababa, said that the talks have been postponed pending the arrival of key negotiators from both sides.

The pro-government group to the talks is made up of trade unions and political parties operating under the name of the National Front for Salvation.

UGANDA

AFP: NRA Captures Kitgum; Opponents in Disarray

AB190820 Paris AFP in English 0711 GMT 19 Mar 86

[Text] Kampala, March 19 (AFP) — Troops of President Yoweri Museveni's National Resistance Army (NRA) Tuesday captured the northern town of Kitgum, meeting little resistance from forces of the ousted military government, Uganda radio announced Tuesday night. The radio, quoting a Defence Ministry spokesman, said government opponents had been thrown into disarray — an indication that the new Kampala government does not anticipate much fighting in future as the NRA moves to occupy the three remaining districts in the northwest of the country.

Kitgum is 80 km (50 miles) from Uganda's northern border with Sudan and its capture by the NRA now means that the government troops have only to establish their dominance in the town of Arua, provincial capital of West Nile Region.

President Museveni announced Sunday that his troops had captured the Pakwach Bridge linking West Nile with the rest of the East African country. The fall of Arua — the home town of ex-president Idi Amin — is now expected before the end of this month. The NRA took control of Kampala in late January after a nine-day battle with forces of the military administration. President Museveni established a government in the week following the fall of the capital.

TANZANIA

CCM, CPSU Sign Economic Cooperation Agreement

EA181944 Dar es Salaam Domestic Service in Swahili 1000 GMT 18 Mar 86

[Text] Dar es Salaam — The Chama Cha Mapinduzi, [CCM] and the CPSU have pledged their continued support for the liberation struggle in Southern Africa and efforts aimed at bringing about a new economic order in the world.

Speaking at a brief ceremony to mark the signing of a cooperation agreement between the CCM and the CPSU for the year 1986-87, Ambassador (Philimon Muro) said the CCM supports the Soviet proposal to stop nuclear tests immediately, in order to bring about peace in the world.

The Soviet ambassador in the country, Sergey Illarionov, said the Soviet Union supports the CCM's endeavors in the struggle for peace in the world, in line with an agreement signed in New Delhi, India, by the leaders of six countries which are fighting for peace in the world. Ambassador (Philimon Muro) signed the agreement on behalf of the CCM and Ambassador Illarionov signed on behalf of the CPSU. Under the agreement, the two parties will exchange delegations of experts on party economic and agricultural activities and the administration of mass organizations.

CHAD

Ambassador to France 'Fears Reaction From Libya'

LD191147 Paris Domestic Service in French 1000 GMT 19 Mar 86

[Text] The Chadian ambassador to Paris fears reaction from Libya after the sharp setback and high losses suffered on Monday by the GUNT [Transitional Government of National Unity], the armed opposition to President Hissein Habre, about 100 km from Faya-Largeau. As reported earlier, during a serious skirmish with GUNT forces, the Chadian Army took 186 prisoners, including 5 Libyans, and, at the same time, seized military equipment. The fighting itself resulted in 235 victims, including 18 Libyans, from the GUNT forces. The Chadian ambassador to Paris indicated this morning that Libyan planes have been flying over Chadian Army positions since yesterday but the Ndjamena government remains prepared for any initiative and any meeting for peace.

Libyans Repair Bombed Rebel-Held Airstrip

AU181849 Paris AFP in English 1829 GMT 18 Mar 86

[Text] Paris. March 18 (AFP) — The airstrip in rebel-held northern Chad, bombed by French warplanes on February 16 has been repaired by the rebels' Libyan allies, the weekly *LE CANARD ENCHAINE*reported here Tuesday, quoting an official report.

The French Defence Ministry declined to comment, but experts said the 4,000 metre (yard) strip at Wadi Dum had not been used since it was destroyed by French Jaguar fighter-bombers on behalf of the Njdamena government.

The usually well-informed *LE CANARD ENCHAINE* said the airstrip had been repaired in only a few days, using material left by the East German construction teams that had originally laid it a few months earlier. Experts said the destruction caused by the French bombs was so great that simple repair work would not be enough to allow warplanes to take off safely.

FANT Reports Results of 17 Mar Chicha Fighting

AB181941 Ndjamena Domestic Service in French 1845 GMT 18 Mar 86

["Communique" issued by the High Command of the Chadian National Armed Forces (FANT) on 18 March in Ndjamena — read by second-in-command Major Galiban Dantato]

[Text] Yesterday, 17 March 1986, we announced the total destruction of the command post of the Islamic Legion at Chicha. The final balance-sheet of this brilliant FANT victory over the Libyan annexationist army is as follows:

On the friendly side: One soldier slightly wounded; friendly equipment destroyed — one jeep, one Landrover and one Toyota.

On the enemy side: human loses — 235 dead, among whom were white Libyans. War prisoners — 186, among whom were 19 white Libyans.

Enemy equipment captured: two Toyota vehicles equipped with 14.5-mm guns; three Toyota vehicles equipped with surface-to-surface rockets; one Landrover equipped with radio; and six Toyota troop transporters.

Enemy equipment destroyed: three Cascavel AMLS, two Toyota vehicles equipped with surface-to-surface rockets, three jeeps equipped with 106-mm guns, two Mercedes watertank trucks, and two Mercedes trucks for transporting troops. The command post of the Islamic Legion at Chicha has been completely destroyed.

ZAIRE

Released UNITA Hostages Not To Leave for 2 Days

AB181736 Paris AFP in French 1452 GMT 18 Mar 86

[By AFP special correspondent Bernard Apfeldorfer]

[Text] Kinshasa, 18 Mar (AFP) — The hostages captured by UNITA (the armed opposition group to the Luanda regime) on 1 March in the diamond-producing town of Andrada (northeastern Angola) cannot be dispatched from Kapanga (southwest Zaire) where they have been set free, to Kinshasa "before at least 2 days' time," and official of the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) told AFP on Tuesday.

"At present, we have a logistic problem to solve before we can repatriate them," this Red Cross official stated in Kinshasa, specifying that a small aircraft left for Kapanga in Shaba [Province] this morning with 800 kg of food, adding "there was no major sanitary or medical problem."

The Red Cross team in Kinshasa is waiting for a specific report on the situation in order to be able to react efficiently. "We still do not know the type of aircraft that can land on the Kapanga landing strip, which is made of earth," it was said at the ICRC. Once we have this information we will decide whether to send a Hercules C-130 aircraft with the capacity of 100 passangers to make two round trips to Kinshasa, or to send a DC-3 aircraft (20 places) to make several shuttles to Kananga (Kasai Occidental, about 300 km to the north of Kapanga), where a heavy-duty transport plane will be waiting. "We do not want to attempt to transport these people by truck during this rainy season; it will be too long and too tiresome," the ICRC official added.

The ICRC in Kinshasa, while awaiting the supplementary information, puts at 196 the number of people recovered: 93 Portuguese, 91 Filipinos, 4 Britons, 2 West Germans, 2 Romanians, 1 Canadian, 1 Cape Verdian, and 2 other persons who could be Angolans.

It will be recalled that UNITA attacked the small diamond-producing town of Andrada on 1 March and captured nearly 200 foreigners who it wanted to send to its headquarters at Jamba (southeast Angola), a distance of about 2,000 km.

The ICRC official in Kinshasa explained that the International Red Cross had been contacted by UNITA on Thursday [13 March 1986] when it was handing over two Brazilian missionaries and two Portuguese nationals to the humanitarian organization. "UNITA than asked us to contact Zairian authorities if they would like the hostages to be released on their territory. Zaire made no objection to this and immediately granted all the hostages transit right," he added. "The technical assistants were then spread about near the border," he continued, adding that the ICRC first had to bring them together at the nearest Zairian town, Kapanga. This it did as early as Saturday. A doctor from the Red Cross was then dispatched to the site to help the two doctors from the Methodist mission in the area, the same source disclosed.

Hostages To Fly to Portugal

LD171829 Lisbon Domestic Service in Portuguese 1800 GMT 17 Mar 86

[Excerpt] A Portuguese Foreign Ministry spokesman has told the NOTICIAS DE PORTUGAL News Agency that the Portuguese plane that will be sent to Kinshasa to repatriate the Portuguese hostages released by UNITA will also be bringing the other released hostages to Lisbon.

The spokesman, Ambassador Brito e Cunha, said that the hostages are, at the moment, in the care of the Red Cross and should arrive in Lisbon next weekend.

Amnesty International Cites Human Rights Violations

AU181700 Paris AFP in English 1655 GMT 18 Mar 86

[By Denis Hiault]

[Text] London, March 19 (AFP) — The government of Zaire and its Armed Forces are guilty of serious violations of human rights, including the torture of political opponents and atrocities against civilians, Amnesty International said in a report published here Wednesday.

The report, the latest of the Nobel prize-winning human rights organisation's frequent condemnations of Zaire, concentrated on action by the authorities against the banned Union for Democracy and Social Progress (UDPS), and by the Armed Forces in Shaba province in the wake of a brief revolt at the end of 1984.

Amnesty said that more than 100 members and sympathizers of the UDPS were picked up in mass arrests in Kinshasa and the eastern Kasai region between mid-October and December 1985.

It quoted witnesses saying that a number had been tortured, and deprived of food and drink for long periods. One detainee, Kana Kange, died of a beating in a Kinshasa prison cell, Amnesty said, adding that reports of the deaths of four other prisoners were unconfirmed.

The report said most of the UDPS supporters arrested were still being held, but two of the organisation's leaders, former members of parliament Ishisekedi wa Mulumba and Kanana Tshiongo, were freed at the end of February, despite having been jailed for 18 months in January for insulting head of state Mobutu Sese Seko. It was the arrest of the two former MP's which sparked off the wave of other detentions, Amnesty said.

The report added that in Shaba the Armed Forces had arrested many people in their homes, and in some cases in hospital, in a crack-down in the town of Moba and surrounding villages after recapturing the area from armed opposition groups. Amnesty was unable to give the number of those arrested, some of whom it said had been executed without trial.

Former detainees had described how they were whipped with barbed wire, subjected to electric shocks and cigarette burns, and deprived of food and drink, Amnesty said.

The organization called on the Zairean authorities, which had always denied its earlier allegations of human rights abuses, to set up an independent inquiry into continuing reports of ill-treatment, torture and killing of prisoners, and to take practical steps to enforce the ban on torture already written into the Constitution.

BURKINA FASO

President Sankara Receives CEAO Secretary General

AB181529 Ouagadougou Domestic Service in French 1300 GMT 18 Mar 86

[Statement by Drissa Keita, secretary general of the West African Economic Community (CEAO), after meeting Burkina Faso head of state President Thomas Sankara on 18 March in Ouagadougou — recorded]

[Text][Begin Keita recording] I would like to thank the president of Burkina Faso who readily received me for some time in spite of his very busy schedule. Our talks were very cordial, very friendly, and very fraternal. I would like to thank him for the kind words he uttered at the reception.

We reviewed matters related to the organization of the summit, and I believe that each of us will leave no stone unturned so that the summit will be held in a good atmosphere, because it is going to be the first summit held at the headquarters of the West African Economic Community.

The president told me that he was at our disposal. We could get in touch with him any time during the meetings in order to solve any possible problems that may crop up. I hope there will be none. Once again, I would like to thank the president for granting me an audience. [end recording]

CDR Secretary General in Libya for Conference

AB181628 Ouagadougou Domestic Service in French 1300 GMT 18 Mar 86

[Text] Captain Pierre Ouedraogo, the national secretary general of the Committee for the Defense of the Revolution [CDR], is in Libya since Friday [14 March] where he is taking part as the head of an important delegation from our country at the second international conference on resistance to imperialism, Zionism, racism, reactionary attitudes and fascism. Captain Pierre Ouedraogo delivered a message from the president of Burkina Faso to the leader of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah.

GHANA

Shipload of Dissidents' Weapons Seized in Brazil

AB181340 Accra Domestic Service in English 1300 GMT 18 Mar 86

[Text] Documents seized by police from a boat off the coast of Brazil show that 6 tons of arms and ammunition on the boat were destined for Ghana. The ship broke down near Rio de Janeiro, and its secret cargo was discovered after the crew came ashore. Ten Argentines and eight Americans have been detained. Reports say the Argentine police believe that the arms are rather destined for antigovernment rebels in Nicaragua.

It is recalled that last year, J.H. Mensah, a known dissident, was arrested in the United States along with two other Ghanaians. He appeared in court, charged with buying arms illegally to destabilize Ghana's revolution.

Additional Details Available

Accra Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 18 MAR 86

[Text] Another plot by dissidents to destabilize Ghana has been uncovered. This time in Brazil where a ship carrying an illegal cargo of 6 tons of ammunition and military equipment has been intercepted. The ship, *Nabicotor*, with Panamanian registration and illegally flying a Ghanaian flag, was arrested in Brazilian waters.

Nabicotor, with its crew of 18, made up of 10 Argentinians and 8 U.S. citizens suspected to be mercenaries and veterans from the Vietnam war, sailed from Argentina. The ammunition and military equipment were purchased by a group of Ghanaian dissidents led by one Godfried Osei working in close collaboration with certain foreign intelligence agencies and powers.

Acting on prior information about the ship made available to it in Accra, the government instructed Ghana's ambassador to Brazil, Professor Kofi Awoonor, to alert the Brazilian authorities. This was accordingly done when the ship sailed into Brazilian waters from Buenos Aires and led to the arrest of the ship and its crew. According to reports, Godfried Osei has been very active in New York and other U.S. cities indulging in clandestine activities aimed at destabilizing the government. Osei, 40, was the managing director of Africa Steel (?Boats) Limited and employed as technical director and a British citizen called Anthony (Strigue). [sentence as heard] Osei was arrested in February 1983 for his involvement in a coup plot with Dr Antwi who, it will be recalled, was operating together with an Afro-American lady said to be his wife and who escaped arrest in a U.S. Embassy car No. CD 215 after the discovery of the plot. Not much is known about the present whereabouts of Dr Antwi who was a prominent Catholic youth leader in Ghana. Godfried Osei and the others involved in the plot escaped from prison during the June 19th coup attempt.

This morning, the secretary for foreign affairs, Dr Obed Asamoah, called the Brazilian ambassador to Ghana and requested the full cooperation of the Brazilian Government in the investigations into this case.

Cultural Exchange Agreement Signed With USSR

AB180910 Accra Domestic Service in English 0700 GMT 18 Mar 86

[Text] The governments of Ghana and the Soviet Union have signed in Accra a new cultural exchange agreement for 1986-1987. It includes cooperation in book production, cinema, radio, and television. Emphasis will be placed on familiarization tours and the transfer of knowledge through study tours and workshops. There is also provision for scholarships, as well as exchange of personnel in the fields of science and education. The

agreement also provides for stronger sporting ties between the two countries. The secretary for culture and tourism, Dr Mohamed Ben Abdallah, and the Soviet ambassador to Ghana, Mr V.M. Semenov, signed it.

The secretary stressed his ministry's determination to ensure that more people receive greater and deeper knowledge of the achievements and norms of the cultures of the two countries. He expressed the hope that in carrying out the program, Ghana and the Soviet Union would be able to demonstrate to the world the type of relationship which promotes mutual understanding and world peace.

On his part, Mr Semenov said the exchange of such a program promotes understanding and international peace. He commended the PNDC [Provisional National Defense Council] for continuing the cordial relationship that the late Dr Kwame Nkrumah started in 1958.

LIBERIA

Monrovia Schools Close 'Effective Immediately'

AB181752 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English 1710 GMT 18 Mar 86

[Text] The Government of Liberia has announced that effective immediately all schools within the Monrovia Consolidated Schools System, MCSS, are hereby closed for the Easter break. The decision to close these schools at this time is necessary in order to allow the government sufficient time to fully address problems affecting the teachers within the system.

Meanwhile, the government is appealing to all parents and guardians of students attending any of the MCSS schools to ensure that the children remain at home during this break as it is the government's responsibility to maintain law and order and protect life and property.

While the government is endeavoring to address the situation, it is also expected that parents and guardians will advise their children to refrain from disorderly conduct, such as disrupting classes at other schools and damaging property in city. The Government of Liberia is aware that the present economic problem is a national issue which needs the understanding and sympathy of all of our citizens.

The closure of the MCSS schools by the government comes in the wake of a massive student demonstration in the city of Monrovia today in support of teachers who have been boycotting classes in demand of the salary arrears. Reacting to the situation in an interview with BBC today, Justice Minister Jenkins Scott, [words indistinct] the students [words indistinct] and disrupted the flow of traffic and commerical activities. Minister Scott said this happened when the students overpowered the police forcing his ministry to request assistance from the military. He said the soldiers, who came to help the police, used whips to quell the situation.

Meanwhile, all MCSS school principals are kindly requested to report to the MCSS central office to receive December of last year's salary checks of MCSS teachers and other employees for (?disbursement).

Students Attack Schools

AB181325 Paris AFP in English 1241 GMT 18 Mar 86

[Text] Monrovia, March 18 (AFP) — Thousands of public school students backing a pay strike by their teachers rampaged through private institutions in the capital Tuesday, smashing windows and halting classes, eyewitnesses said.

The students, roaming the streets in gangs, went from one school to another, hurling stones and forcing their private school counterparts out of the buildings. Many carried placards in support of the striking teachers and hostile to the private system, among them "no public schools, no private schools" and "we want equal education for all."

The students, whose demonstration snarled traffic along major thoroughfares, began their protest early in the morning by marching on the campus of the United Methodist School, attended by the children of President Doe. The strike by 1,000 public school teachers, launched last Friday, centered on their demands to receive their December and January salaries along with a transportation allowance. They also demanded restoration of a 25 percent pay cut imposed last December on all government employees.

President Doe, addressing teachers at a meeting Sunday, said he would personally intervene to find "lasting solutions" to their problems and urged them to return to work. But the teachers ignored the president's appeal, pledging to remain out of the classroom until their demands were met.

NIGERIA

Political Bureau Issues Political Debate Warning

AB182157 Lagos Domestic Service in English 2100 GMT 18 Mar 86

[Excerpt] A delegation of the Political Bureau here in Lagos state today addressed organized associations in the state. The delegation seized the opportunity to issue fresh warnings on the political dialogue. Kelly Ilashe, who was there, now reports:

[Begin Ilashe recording] The leader of the delegation, Professor Ahmadu Yahaya, warned that only professional associations would be permitted to organize political debates at approved centers. He said that individuals or influencial persons could not hold such debates in their private residences. Such debates were not restricted to one particular language but could be conducted in any language understood by the large section of the community.

Professor Yahaya said that the Bureau will not entertain indecent language on the debate and warned that such occasions should not be used to organize political activities which remain banned. [end recording]

Ebitu Ukiwe, Delegation Return From Palme Funeral

AB181220 Lagos Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 18 Mar 86

[Text] The Nigerian delegation to the funeral of the late Swedish prime minister, Mr Olof Palme, returned to Lagos yesterday. The delegation was led by the chief of General Staff, Commander Ebitu Ukiwe.

SENEGAL

President Abdou Diouf Pays 4-Day Visit To FRG

For Hamburg DPA coverage of the visit to the FRG by President Abdou Diouf, including his talks with Chancellor Helmut Kohl and President Richard von Weizsaecker, see the Federal Republic of Germany section of the 19 March *DAILY REPORT* and subsequent issues.

ANGOLA

Savimbi: UNITA Pressuring for Talks With MPLA

MB140818 (Clandestine) KUP in Portuguese to Southern and Central Africa 0600 GMT 14 Mar 86

[Text] Free Land of Angola, 14 Mar (KUP) — Dr Jonas Malheiro Savimbi has declared that one of the aspects of the UNITA political program is to exert pressure on the MPLA to hold talks.

Speaking to thousands of militants and combatants under drizzling rain on the occasion of the 20th anniversary of the founding of the movement, Dr Savimbi stressed that the Angolans aspire to social justice which has been denied to them.

The UNITA leader reminded the local political leaders of the need to assess the problems faced by the people in order to better solve them.

Earlier, the UNITA president hailed some of the founding members of UNITA for their courage, resolve, and unity, which ensured the fall of Portuguese colonialism.

Defense Ministry Spokesman on Hostage Incident

MB191512 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 1200 GMT 19 Mar 86

[Text] After the surprise attack on Andrada, in Lunda Norte province, the FAPLA forces pursuing the bandits carried out two ambushes which permitted our forces to determine their position, near Luia, on the banks of the Cassai River. The bandits were hiding here without any chances of escape.

Due to the increase of FAPLA forces, with the objective of recovering the hostages, the enemy was forced to cross Cassai River, which forms a border between the People's Republic of Angola and the Republic of Zaire. The bandits took refuge in this neighboring country, and they took with them the foreign guest workers who were abducted from Andrada.

This was revealed to ANGOP by a Ministry of Defense spokesman yesterday.

This statement refutes the news which was circulated by a number of international agencies, according to whom the bandits had managed to elude the FAPLA forces.

The Ministry of Defense spokesman also said that the Angolan troops had not continued the pursuit into Zaire because of Angola's respect for the sovereignty of that neighboring country, with which Angola has signed a number of security accords.

Asked about what the Ministry of Defense thought of the hostages' future and the reasons for the enemy to seek refuge in Zaire, the spokesman of the Ministry of Defense declared that he found it strange that the Zairian authorities had not immediately contacted the Angolan Government on the incident.

He added that it is up to the Zairian authorities to return the hostages, as well as their abductors — who are no more than a group of criminals — to the Angolan authorities. These criminals have caused the death of a number of people and destroyed as well as stolen goods [words indistinct].

Asked whether other bandit actions from Zairian territory might be repeated, the spokesman said that in fact he thought it possible that the bandits of so-called UNITA might repeat these actions from the same point of departure. He expressed concern over this situation because, in addition to the already existing problems in southern Angola due to constant and systematic attacks from the South African army and its puppets, the UNITA bandits, the FAPLA forces will be forced to take measures in regard to the border with the Republic of Zaire.

Meanwhile, a representative of the Red Cross in Angola has confirmed that this organization was contacted for the handing over of the hostages [words indistinct].

Miguel Gaspar Neto, Angolan ambassador to the Republic of Zaire, was received in audience by Mokolo wa Mpombo, the Zairian state commissioner for foreign affairs.

According to our diplomatic representation in Kinshasa, the Angolan diplomat and the Zairian Governemnt official discussed issues related to the latest events in the People's Republic of Angola, as wwell as bilateral cooperation. Issues of security and bilateral interest were also discussed during the audience.

Foreign Minister Departs for Palme Funeral 14 Mar

MB140653 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 0500 GMT 14 Mar 86

[Text] Angolan Minister of Foreign Affairs Afonso van Dunem Mbinda left Luanda yesterday to attend the funeral of the former Swedish prime minister, Olof Palme, in Stockholm tomorrow. The Angolan minister heads an important delegation [passage indistinct]

UNITA Officer: Cuban General To Command Offensive

MB190619 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 19 Mar 86

[Text] UNITA's chief of staff, intelligence, Brigadier Huambo Casito, says a new Cuban general, General Ramires, has arrived in Kuando Kubango Province in Angola to command the Cuban and Soviet-backed offensive against UNITA expected to begin in the next few weeks.

Interviewed by the SABC in Johannesburg, Brigadier Casito said Angolan Government forces have been strengthened by Soviet MIG-23 fighter aircraft and Sukhoi-22 bombers. He said that it would be difficult for UNITA to repulse the offensive without American military aid. Brigadier Casito is a member of a 3-man delegation which is in South Africa to address students at the universities of the Witwatersrand, Natal, and Cape Town.

MAURITIUS

Ruling Party Elects Executive Committee

AB181250 Paris AFP in French 0852 GMT 18 Mar 86

[Excerpts] Port Louis, 18 Mar (AFP) — Prime Minister Anceerood Jugnauth's Mauritius Socialist Movement (MSM), at a meeting of the Central Committee of the movement, last Saturday elected a 15-member executive committee, 3 days before the Tuesday reconvening of Parliament which has been in recess for 2 months.

Furthermore, parliamentarians of the major opposition party, Mauritian Militant Movement (MMM), will boycott (Tuesday) the first session of the year of the Legislative Assembly, Paul Berenger, leader of the MMM whose party convened its supporters Sunday in the capital Port Louis, announced.

Mr Berenger also hinted that his parliamentarians will undertake an action Tuesday, the nature of which was not specified, in order to protest the prolonged suspension of five leading parliamentarians of the party and against what he terms a highly warm reception given by the government to the three parliamentarians who were acquitted and released by Dutch authorities after their arrest in Amsterdam.

Opposition MP's Stage Demonstration in Parliament

AB181633 Paris AFP in French 1501 GMT 18 Mar 86

[Text] Port-Louis, 18 Mar (AFP) — Resumption of parliamentary meetings on Tuesday was marked by a quiet demonstration by members of Parliament [MP] belonging to the Mauritanian Militant Movement (MMM) who were protesting against the suspension of opposition leader Paul Berenger and four MMM parliamentarians.

The opposition MP's wore a symbolic black gag to protest against the rejection of parliamentary debates by the assembly speaker whose resignation they also demanded. Police used teargas as the parliamentarians left the premises of the Parliament, to disperse the crowds which chanted slogans in favor of the opposition. In the general stampede, some protesting MP's were hit but no one was injured. Parliamentary debates were held noramlly despite the absence of MMM parliamentarians and those of the Socialist Workers Front (FTS), now an opposition party. Labor Party MP's did not participate in the protest by the MMM. Calm returned shortly after the incident. The Assembly will meet on next Tuesday. The MMM and the FTS have announced that their MP's will take their seats again on Tuesday.

MOZAMBIQUE

Rebels Claim 194 Government Troops Killed at Moanza

HK190344 Hong Kong AFP in English 0308 GMT 19 Mar 86

[Text] Lisbon, March 19 (AFP) — Mozambique's South African-backed rebels claimed here Tuesday their forces had killed 194 government troops, including 71 Zimbabwean soldiers fighting alongside them, when they recaptured the railway town of Moanza, in the central province of Sofala.

The rebels said they had lost the town, 100 kms (60 miles) north of the country's main port, Beira, last August to Zimbabwean troops.

In the latest attack, the rebels said they had also destroyed a train with military supplies for government troops in Moanza.

(In Rome, the Vatican Press said Tuesday that two female missionaries — one Italian, the other Portuguese — were kidnapped last week in the Nampula Province village of Cava during fighting between government troops and rebels.

(An Italian woman missionary was killed in January last year on the road between Nampala and Nacala. Last November, another Italian missionary, Luigia Amalia Bottasso, was kidnapped by rebels in northern Mozambique and is still apparently being held).

Machel Receives New British Ambassador

MB111900 Maputo in English to Southern Africa 1800 GMT 11 Mar 86

[Text] President Samora Machel has said the situation of tension in southern Africa does not show any signs of dissipating. The Mozambican leader was speaking today in Maputo when he received the credentials of the new British ambassador to Maputo, James Allan. President Machel said violence in the region has increased in intensity and threats by the Pretoria regime against neighboring states persist.

The new British ambassador said Britain appreciated Mozambique's efforts in the search for peace in southern Africa.

Stops in Angola Going to Sweden

MB151252 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 0500 GMT 15 Mar 86

[Text] President Samora Machel of Mozambique stopped over a few hours in Luanda last night on his way to Stockholm where he will attend the funeral of the late Swedish prime minister, Olof Palme. In Luanda, President Samora Machel held a brief meeting with Angolan head of state Jose Eduardo dos Santos and discussed issues of common interest to the respective countries. Samora Machel was one of the heads of state who have sent messages of condolences to the Swedish authorities, (?describing) Prime Minister Olof Palme as a great fighter for the cause of peace.

The Angolan Government will be represented at the funeral of Olof Palme by a delegation led by Minister of External Relations Afonso van Dunem who is already in Stockholm. Afonso van Dunem is carrying a message from the Angolan head of state to UN Secretary General Dr Perez de Cuellar on the situation in Southern Africa, which is characterized by imperialist aggressiveness, particularly against the People's Republic of Angola. Dr Perez de Cuellar is also in Stockholm to attend the funeral of

the late Swedish prime minister, during which he is scheduled to deliver a speech.

Meets Portugal's Soares in Sweden

MB171207 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 0400 GMT 17 Mar 86

[Text] Portugal's President Mario Soares had reaffirmed his government's desire not to permit the representatives of armed bandits to continue with their activities in that country. Mario Soares said this at a meeting with President Samora Machel in Stockholm, Sweden, during which they discussed issues which hinder close relationships between Mozambique and Portugal. President Samora Machel returned to Maputo yesterday after attending the funeral ceremony of the late Swedish Prime Minister Olof Palme who was assassinated on 28th February. In Stockholm, Samora Machel also held meetings with Daniel Ortega, the president of Nicaragua, and Bernardo Vieira, the president of Guinea Bissau. On his return home, President Samora Machel made a stopover in Luanda where he held talks with Angolan President Jose Eduardo dos Santos on the latest developments in southern Africa.

NAMIBIA

SWAPO Claims 120 'Racist' Troops Killed Jan/Feb

EA181154 Dar es Salaam Voice of Namibia in English 1830 GMT 17 Mar 86

[Text] In our program tonight we feature a war communique detailing the activities of the People's Liberation Army of Namibia [PLAN], SWAPO's military wing during the months of January and February 1986.

The war for national liberation in Namibia is being fought with great intensity. Its scope has assumed advanced dimensions. The heroic men and women combatants of the People's Liberation Army of Namibia, PLAN, are giving the enemy [as heard] of illegal occupation in Namibia heavy military blows. Effectiveness of the armed liberation struggle on economic [word indistinct] programs for the racist regime of South Africa based in Namibia [words indistinct]. The (?appalling) loss of human life is adversely affecting the racist army of genocidal atrocities. Desertion and demoralization among the enemy forces is very high. Many enemy soldiers have deserted the army. Others are refusing to go on patrol or to engage PLAN combatants. There is also increasing rebellion and mutiny among the enemy forces. Several soldiers, for example Sergeant Fredrick Thomas Sikonko, Ernest Katilulu, Pedros Kabonde, Longhilos Angula, Paulus Johannes, and Chimbanda Ofifo to mention but a few, have been arrested for refusing to fight against SWAPO.

While the enemy's military in disarray, PLAN combatants have been scoring victories on the battlefield, as the combatants are effectively putting into action the 1986 clarion call as declared by SWAPO as the year of general mobilization and decisive action for final victory.

During the months of January and February 1986, PLAN combatants killed about 120 racist South African soldiers and wounded many others. Twenty military trucks and vehicles, 10 telephone poles, and 9 electricity pylons were destroyed while large quantities of arms, ammunition, and other war material were captured.

Commentary on South African 'Nazi Brutality'

EA191112 Dar es Salaam Voice of Namibia in English 1830 GMT 18 Mar 86

[Station commentary: "Spotlight on Namibia"]

[Text] Mass tortures and brutal atrocities are reported in all parts of the country and all active members of SWAPO are today silenced in colonial dungeons as the established institution feels threatened in its comfortable [word indistinct]. The racist regime of Pretoria is applying a Nazi type of brutality against the Namibian people's (?precious) struggle going on in the country.

It can be noticed that since the beginning of this year, the People's Liberation Army of Namibia, PLAN, has tremendously intensified its regular armed offensives against the occupying forces of monster Botha and his henchmen around him in Pretoria. It is imperative to note that since the beginning of this year, uncountable racist soldiers, who are being used against their wishes, have perished in clashes with the people's army. These consecutive successes by the People's Liberation Army of Namibia, PLAN, has baffled the white settlers in Namibia to the extent whereby many have lost confidence in the ability of the Pretoria administration to give them protection in such a war situation in which the country is drifting.

The reports reaching the Voice of Namibia say that racist South Africa has over the last few weeks embarked on a reinforcement of its large [word indistinct] army of occupation in Namibia in preparation for what the fascist regime of Pretoria described as a military so-called discipline against SWAPO combatants inside the country. But what haunts and scares Botha's administration at this moment is (?mostly) the support and solid cooperation SWAPO is accumulating among the vast masses of our country. PLAN's combatants are scattered all over Namibia and are enjoying support among the people in carrying out the sacred mission of liberation. They are welcomed and applauded by workers and peasants from all corners of Namibia.

On the political level, the political situation in Namibia today has deteriorated. This is because the fascist boer regime has failed to stamp out the liberation struggle in Namibia waged by SWAPO. The regime has resorted to the most outrageous brutality. Innocent people are being killed daily by the South African bandits who are the so-called security forces. Whoever is found to be a member of SWAPO, supporter or just a sympathiser is immediately killed or tortured to death. In fact, the killing of innocent Namibian patriots has become routine work of the South African occupationist troops in our country.

As to SWAPO's position vis-a-vis Western imperialist maneuvers aimed at finding a no-corner [as heard] solution to Namibia's independence issue, SWAPO and the embattled people of Nami-

bia are convinced that any solution to Namibia's independence issue that does not conform with the United Nations decolonization plan on Namibia will be totally rejected by SWAPO and the people of Namibia as a whole.

The people of Namibia have been fighting with guns in their hands and shed their precious blood. Therefore, the question for them to accept those imperialist maneuvers is absolutely out. As far as the war situation is concerned in Namibia, this war for liberation is almost felt by everybody, not only in Namibia as such but even in South Africa itself because most of the young boer boys who are being killed by SWAPO combatants are from South Africa, drawn mostly from poor families, whilst the sons of Botha-Malan are studying at the most expensive institutions in South Africa itself and abroad. Because of the war situation prevailing in Namibia today, hundreds of boer settlers have abandoned their farms to rush to safety in towns.

Even settlers in towns, cities, are questioning the illegal administration: When will the infamous surgical operation against the so-called terrorists be accomplished? The struggle being waged by the embattled people of Namibia is tough and must be carried out to its logical conclusion. Therefore, there is no force in the world that can destroy the people's will towards genuine and desired independence. The struggle must not only be continued but be escalated. Everything for the struggle and all to final victory!

SOUTH AFRICA

Pik Botha Reportedly To Meet Wisner in Frankfurt

MB181522 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1521 GMT 18 Mar 86

[Text] Cape Town, March 18, SAPA — The minister of foreign affairs, Mr Pik Botha, is scheduled to meet the deputy secretary of state, Mr Frank Wisner, in Frankfurt for a second round of talks on southern Africa tomorrow.

This was confirmed by a spokesman for the Department of Foreign Affairs today who would say no more.

However, it is understood that Mr Wisner's follow-up on South Africa's offer to implement UN Security Council Resolution 435 by August 1, has brought responses from neighbouring Frontline States which necessitated further talks with Mr Botha before Mr Wisner returns to Washington.

Mr Botha left Cape Town yesterday and is expected back before the weekend.

Mr Wisner has talked to the governments of southern African states and Portugal following an offer by the state president, Mr P.W. Botha, to implement the UN R435 independence plan for SWA/Namibia by August 1, provided agreement could be reached on the withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angola.

Although it is not clear to diplomatic sources here what prospects there are of the offer being taken up, it is generally felt that it has broken the impasse of recent months and will force a response form the Angolan Government.

The reception of the offer in direct negotiations will probably not be revealed until after Mr Wisner has reported to the Reagan administration, sources say.

Buthelezi, Heunis, Cadman Discuss Natal Plan

MB140909 Johannesburg Television Service in English 1800 GMT 9 Mar 86

[Interviews with Administrator of Natal Mr Radcliffe Cadman, KwaZulu Chief Minister Mangosuthu Buthelezi, and Constitutional Development and Planning Minister Heunis in Cape Town on 11 March by John Bishop on the "Network" program — video recorded]

[Text] [John Bishop] Earlier today the KwaZulu chief minister, Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi, and the administrator of Natal, Mr Radcliffe Cadman, met the minister of constitutional development and planning, Mr Chris Heunis, in Cape Town amid speculation of a Natal option for power-sharing between Zulus, whites, Indians, and coloreds. The Natal Executive Committee and the KwaZulu Cabinet had proposed to the government that a KwaZulu-Natal joint executive authority should be established. Well, soon after the meeting this afternoon we linked up to Cape Town, and I first spoke to Mr Cadman.

[Begin video] [Bishop] Mr Cadman, you proposed a joint executive authority for KwaZulu-Natal. Exactly what does this entail?

[Cadman] It is designed to bring about formal cooperation in a constitutional way between two administrations whose interests overlap in Natal: my own, the Natal Provincial Administration, and that of KwaZulu.

[Bishop] Let us pursue that a little. Executive authority, you say. What would that entail?

[Cadman] It entails a formalized forum in which the executive officers of my administration and those of KwaZulu can meet, discuss problems, come to an agreed decision, which will be created.

[Bishop] What about legislative powers? Would you have those?

[Cadman] No, the legislative powers in terms of the agreement rest with the two separate authorities as they exist at the present time.

[Bishop] Mr Cadman, what is the thinking behind this proposal? Are you bringing the Zulu people and the white people closer together in a working relationship? Is that the idea?

[Cadman] Yes. It has grown out of our daily experience. You know there is little that we do on our side, that is the Natal Provincial Administration, which does not affect the lives of the people under the jurisdiction of KwaZulu and vice versa, and it is from informal cooperation which already exists out of necessity that the discussions have arisen and they have been undergone in

order to try and formalize what is already in some fields an informal relationship already existing.

[Bishop] Now although the state president has said apartheid is outmoded at the moment as policy stands, this seems to cut across separate homeland policies, does it not?

[Cadman] I don't think so. There is nothing, as I understand it, to stop any administration, provincial or otherwise, from combining with another administration if it means for more efficient government and cheaper government, and that is what we are trying to do.

[Bishop] Where would the Indian and colored people feature in this?

[Cadman] The Indian and colored people would be accommodated in the sense that the provincial administration is in charge of general affairs. We are an extension of the notion of general affairs as embodied in the state president and the cabinet. They are already involved in the tricameral Parliament, and so they are accommodated in that respect.

[Bishop] Should this be accepted, this new executive structure, would the provincial assembly fall away? What would happen?

[Cadman] It is unrelated to the provincial assembly because it is at the executive level, and whether the provincial assembly as it presently exists is to continue or whether it is to disappear there will still be in the new dispensation a provincial executive and administrator and a provincial administration. So it is unaffected by that.

[Bishop] You see why I asked that question — kites are being flown — you might have read in the press and elsewhere that this could be a model for South Africa, a multiracial sort of small parliament of people down there in Natal, or whatever you might call it in the future, showing the way.

[Cadman] Well, some people may regard it in that light. I am, perhaps, a more phlegmatic person; I see it as useful cooperation to bring about efficiency and to bring about more economic government between two administrations.

[Bishop] Mr Cadman, in general, how were you received by the minister this morning?

[Cadman] You will appreciate that the minister has to assess our proposals and make a recommendation to cabinet, but the impression that I was left with was that the meeting was cordial and I thought it was a very satisfactory one.

[Bishop] Have you any idea of white reaction to these proposals inside Natal?

[Cadman] I would say that...[changes thought] Well my experience is that white reaction favors them.

[Bishop] Thank you very much. [end video]

[Bishop] And so from Mr Cadman to the views of Chief Minister Mangosuthu Buthelezi.

[Begin video][Bishop] Chief Minister, you have had your meeting with Mr Heunis, are you happy with the result?

[Buthelezi] Both Dr Dhlomo and myself are extremely happy because we think it couldn't have gone better, Mr Bishop, and I thought that also on the part of the administrator and Mr Martin that they were equally happy with the way it went.

[Bishop] Can we just go over the tracks a little bit. You were seeking executive authority for combined, shall we say, judgments vis-a-vis KwaZulu and Natal. Now is that all you were seeking? Were you seeking legislative power of any kind?

[Buthelezi] No, I think that this thing we are doing in phases. We think the first stage is to rationalize our authority because we believe there is a lot of duplication that takes place. For example, you would be surprised that vis-a-vis the hospitals, if we bought our drugs for, our pharmaceuticals, you know, together, we would save something up to 2 to 4 million rand so that we seek, therefore, joint executive authority to start with. The question of legislative power is going to be the subject of the indaba that is going to be held on 3 April.

[Bishop] Yes, let's hear more about that indaba. That will be the main thrust — will it be legislative power?

[Buthelezi] Yes. We will be seeking legislative power. That is why, in fact, it could not be an issue that could be decided just by the KwaZulu Government and the provincial administration. That is why we have invited all the interest groups because it involves everyone. That is why we have a long list of political parties and other organizations that we feel should participate and make a decision joint with us. And where we will have an equal vote for everyone, even if KwaZulu is big, we have only one person who is going to attend and try to advise us for each and every one. We hope that we will reach decisions by consensus.

[Bishop] Right. Now some high-flying names won't be there. AZAPO [Azanian People's Organization], UDF [United Democratic Front], the ANC — I don't think they are going to come, are they?

[Buthelezi] Well, when we set up the Buthelezi commission we invited the ruling party, the National Party [NP], and we invited also the external mission of the ANC, but they didn't participate. But we didn't stop because they didn't participate because we believe that a solution for this country must always be found on the basis that everyone participates. But then if we give people a chance to participate, and they don't participate in their indaba actually it is not our business.

[Bishop] Now I think you are aware that there has been speculation that you are seeking a sort of example for South Africa.

[Buthelezi] It is absolutely true.

[Bishop] Is that right?

[Buthelezi] I think if this succeeds it will be a giant step not only just for Natal-KwaZulu but for the whole of South Africa because you will have here for the first time, Mr Bishop, a situation where black and white are actually sharing power, where there is no question of prescription and rejection because the pattern in South Africa has been that, you know, the whites have prescribed and whites reject, whites prescribe and blacks reject. We are trying to get out of that vicious cycle of prescription and rejection.

[Bishop] Yes. Some of your critics, of course, have said on the other side that if this...[changes thought] if you pull this off for Natal-KwaZulu, a kind of self-governing unit if you like, that this will only further fragment the country. How do you react to that?

[Buthelezi] I think that is quite...[changes thought] it is hogwash, you, see, that is the name of it. Because, clearly, even the Buthelezi commission itself was set up in the context of South Africa. We are proud of the fact that we are South Africans, and this in fact is the first step towards a unified South Africa. Because the government's policy was that the Zulus must be separate, as other ethnic groups should be separate, and that white and black be separate, so we are actually mending the situation by bringing white, black, and people of all ethnic groups in this region together, to govern together, to decide things together. So in fact this would be a giant step forward, not for KwaZulu-Natal, but for the whole country.

[Bishop] Chief Buthelezi, Mr Cadman says he thinks the whites will go with this proposal. But what about the Indians and the colored people?

[Buthelezi] As far as I know, many Indians are definitely in favor. In fact, I would say most of the Indians are in favor of this. In fact there were some Indians who were feeling unhappy that the discussions that have been taking place between KwaZulu and Natal administration were not talks in which they were themselves involved. So, therefore, it was not the stage at which we could have involved them, because we are only talking about rationalizing our authority. Now is the place when we should invite them as well, because when the survey was done for the Buthelezi commission — done, you know, by an independent research organization — it was discovered that in fact most of the Indians were in favor of this kind of move.

[Bishop] Do you see a truly representative multiracial Kwazulu-Natal, or whatever you care to call it, in the future? Is that how you see it?

[Buthelezi] Yes. Because this, Mr Bishop, is interdependence in action. And that for the first time I think that both black and white groups, including Indians and coloreds in this region, are more interdependent than in any other part of South Africa, and I believe therefore that if it takes off here, that will be a ray of hope for the whole country as such, because we are a society which is alienated from each other. As people, we are alienated. If it can be proved in this region that in fact it is possible for black and white to decide together, then I think even the whole international community is watching this. You know that I have had discussions with heads of states in the West, you know, with President Reagan, and hardly 2 weeks ago, I was with Chancellor Kohl in Bonn, and all of them believe it, are very, very much interested in this. And yesterday, in fact, I spoke to some very important people who are in the country from abroad as well, and they say that they are all watching this because you see, if this thing does not take off, then, God save South Africa. Because I fear, for instance, that my own constituency...[change of thought] as far as the youth in particular is concerned, I will have nothing to say to them because they are under great pressure from those people who say there is nothing left to do in this country except to kill each other. Now this will prove in fact that that is not true, that in fact a future can be negotiated.

[Bishop] Finally, how long will all this take? There is an indaba on 3 April. When do you see this actually happening?

[Buthelezi], No, the indaba, in fact... [changes thought] We are not going to hurry that. In fact, that might just be the first session, I mean, we are not simplistic about it, that, you know, we are going to wave a magic wand and everything will happen. We know that it is going to be a protracted thing which will need patience on the part of all those participating.

[Bishop] Chief Minister, thank you very much.

[Buthelezi] Thank you, Mr Bishop [end video].

[Bishop] Finally, between his busy parliamentary commitments, we managed to speak to the minister of constitutional development and planning, Mr Chris Heunis.

[Begin video] [Bishop] Mr Minister, as a result of the talks with Chief Buthelezi and Mr Cadman, what, briefly and in essence, are you putting before Cabinet?

[Heunis] I have been ... [changes thought] I am sorry, can we start again?

[Bishop] Yes, certainly. You have had talks now with Chief Buthelezi and Mr Cadman. What in essence are you now going to put before Cabinet?

[Heunis] I have been presented this morning with proposals by the administrator of Natal and the chief minister of the government of KwaZulu, a document which proposes to establish a joint executive between the executive of Natal administration and the KwaZulu Government.

[Bishop] Now, I think Chief Buthelezi sees legislative powers. What are your comments on that?

[Heunis] Well, proposals in this regard have not been submitted to me or to the government. The council of the province had taken a decision last year requesting the South African Government to establish a statutory body to provide links between that administration and the Kwazulu Government on matters of common concern. Since that decision had been taken, the parties involved have negotiated institutions to give effect to that resolution. What had been submitted to me today represents their conclusion and consensus on such an institution, and it does not relate at all at this stage to any proposed legislative institution.

[Bishop] But you will know that the high flying that has been taking place — press comment and so on — they are seeing this, some quarters are seeing this, as if you like, a democratic example to South Africa eventually, with a multiracial legislative body all working well together. How do you comment?

[Heunis] I could hardly speculate as to what the end result could be in respect of their own negotiations. The provincial council had taken a second decision at their most recent session, to the effect that they want to negotiate for a legislature. I understand that so far the political party in charge of the province of Natal had in fact with members of the government of KwaZulu initiated what they call an indaba on a proposed legislature for Natal. At this stage it would be presumptious for me to comment on this because I do not know what they have in mind, and whether they would in fact be able to arrive at consensus on these issues.

[Bishop] Chief Buthelezi indicates that time is running short. For him, for his appeal to constituents, for South Africa. He indicates there must be more legislative teeth given to him. What is your comment?

[Heunis] Well, there again, the government has accepted the principle that more powers, in other words, should be given to the national state governments. The government contemplates to give effect to this during this session of Parliament, and I hope to introduce legislation in this regard in the very near future.

[Bishop] I am asking you to be a bit of prophet. If you look forward to, say, a successful conclusion to these talks to the satisfaction of all parties, what price the homelands policy, KwaZulu as a separate entity, and so forth?

[Heunis] Well, there again it would depend as to what proposals they could in fact agree upon, and I do not believe at this stage that one should anticipate the discussions between the parties concerned... One must also understand that there are other communities involved in that region who have not been consulted at this stage, on even the proposals that have been submitted to me today. I would warn against premature speculative discussions on proposals that might come forth or might not come forth.

To whom are you referring, sir? You mean, the whites, or the Indians, or the coloreds?

[Heunis] I am talking about the colored community and the Indian community. They are not represented in either of the governmental institutions that have in fact found consensus on a statutory body on the executive level.

[Bishop] Yes. Mr Cadman indicated that he thinks the whites would go along with something, as they have proposed, and the same for Indians and coloreds as far as Chief Buthelezi is concerned.

[Heunis] Yes. I would not at this stage want to comment on that perception either. I think the correct procedure now would be for me to submit the proposals to government, for the government to take a view on those proposals, and convey their dicision to the instances concerned.

[Bishop] Yes. Minister, can you comment on the fact that the UDF [United Democratic Front], AZAPO [Azanian People's Organisation], and ANC have refused to come to the indaba?

[Heunis] Well, I never expected that they would come. Obviously, they are not interested in peaceful solutions.

[Bishop] But how will that be seen internationally ... [changes thought] You will be aware, of course, and I know you know, that the ANC are flying quite high at the moment in international circles.

[Heunis] My reaction to that is simply that though one would not want your country to be isolated from the international community, surely we could not experiment in South Africa with concepts which we have to suffer the consequences of in South Africa.

[Bishop] Mr Minister, thank you very much.

[Heunis] Thank you. [end video]

Oppenheimer Says Foreign Pressure Increasing

MB140812 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0533 GMT 14 Mar 86

[Text] Durban, March 14, SAPA — The principle of sanctions is increasingly being seen by foreign governments and private organisations as a means of putting pressure for reform on the South African Government, Mr Harry Oppenheimer told the national meeting of the South African Institute of International Affairs today.

Delivering his report as national chairman of the institute, Mr Oppenheimer said pressures from abroad were becoming powerful influences on the government's reform policies. While it had previously been possible to ignore protest from anti-apartheid movements and student activists in Western countries, "their advocacy of disinvestment and economic withdrawal has now become a serious force."

Private sanctions from foreign banks, universities, trade unions, church groups and international corporations were the most serious form of pressure, he said.

The governments of the U.S., Japan and other European countries had also been forced to use mild sanctions to encourage reform in South Africa and further "measures along the sanctions road" were likely "if the promises of reform are not seen to be bearing tangible fruit without delay."

"Opposition in principle to sanctions, as a means of effecting change in South African policies has been breached" and possible political changes in countries like Britain, Germany and the U.S. in the next few years could intensify this tendency, he said.

He said the disinvestment campaign in the U.S. was instrumental in the decision by U.S. banks at the end of August not to extend their loans to South Africa — a move which "raised the international pressure on U.S. to a level never before experienced and demonstrated South Africa's vulnerability in our economically

dependant world."

Mr Oppenheimer noted that overseas concern about reform in South Africa was also reflected in the appointment of high level groups by both the private sector and governments to monitor the situation in South Africa.

These include the Eminent Persons Group appointed by the Commonwealth heads of state, the advisory committee on SA appointed by the U.S. Government, the Corporate Council on South Africa set up by the heads of major U.S. corporations and the British Industry Council. He hoped these groups would be able to "find sufficient grounds for recommending policies other than sanctions" to their constituencies.

Concerning relations with neighbouring states, Mr Oppenheimer said that incursions into Cabinda and Gaborone, support for MNR rebels in Mozambique and the Lesotho blockade "have largely destroyed the positive impression, created by the Lusaka agreement and Nkomati accord" in the international arena.

He said there was hope that the U.S. and Soviet Union could reach an agreement which would help end the related conflicts in Angola and Namibia — potentially the most dangerous issues in southern Africa because of the degree of superpower involvement.

Buthelezi Welcomes Budget 'Sentiments'
MB180553 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2012 GMT 17 Mar 86

[Text] Ulundi, March 17, SAPA — Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi, chief minister of KwaZulu and president of Inkatha, said tonight he welcomed the sentiments in which the minister of finance drew up the budget.

"If ever South Africa needs a budget designed for the people, it is now. I only hope that the minister will meet his target and that history will show, this time next year, that this budget was indeed one that meets the needs of all South Africans.

"In more detail I welcome the additional spending on black education, black housing, the infrastructual needs of the underdeveloped rural areas and small towns, and on social pensions.

"I note the disappearance of race discrimination in respect of military pensions and look forward to a similiar situation in repect of social pensions.

"I am pleased that the minister has chosen to stimulate the economy. The need for an increase in employment opportunities for blacks is desperate.

"I hope that the minister is successful in his aim of achieving this economic expansion in an un-inflationary manner but I also believe that he is correct to go for growth even at the cost of some inflation."

UN Refugee Delegation Arrives for Investigations
MB171209 Johannesburg International Service in English 0630 GMT 17 Mar 86

[Text] A delegation from the office of the UNHCR [United Nations High Commission on Refugees] has arrived in South Africa on a 5-day fact-finding mission. The South African Department of Foreign Affairs says in a statement released in Cape Town that the visit follows the talks held between the South African foreign minister, Mr Pik Botha, and the high commissioner for refugees, Mr Jean-Pierre Hocke in Geneva last month.

The delegation will be investigating at first hand the increasing flood of people from neighboring countries entering South Africa.

Interviews Provide More Details on New Helicopter
MB111950 Johannesburg Television Service in Afrikaans 1800 GMT 10 Mar 86

[Recorded interviews with Air Force Chief Lieutenant Denis Earp and Armaments Development and Production Corporation Chairman Piet Marais by Danny Fourie on the "Network" program, introduced live by Kolie van Koller]

[Text][Koller] Despite the arms boycott, South Africa this weekend unveiled its own combat helicopter, locally designed and manufactured. Producter Danny Fourie spoke to the people behind the Alpha XHI.

[Begin video] [Fourie] This experimental tandem configuration helicopter, the Alpha XHI, is one example of this country's developing technology, and it contains several locally produced components in its gearbox, engine, and rotor system. The helicopter is a two-seater tandem configuration. Th gunner sits in front while behind him is the pilot. A contract for the design and manufacture of the Alpha combat helicopter was signed in March 1981 with the aviation industry. The helicopter was shown to a limited select defense audience, and 1 year later, the first successful flight was carried out. The helicopter has a gas turbine and a nonretractable under-carriage. The alpha has a weight of 1,400 kilograms, and it has a maximum loaded mass of 2,200 kilograms. The flight deck is equipped with general instrumentation and avionics. It has a 20-mm cannon mounted under the fusilage. The cannon is aimed with the help of a visor mounted in the helmet of the gunner operator. In other words, wherever the gunner looks, the cannon is aimed there. This has the advantage that the gunner can change from one target to another very rapidly, and as a result, with the excellent visor, it is a formidable weapon. The cannon fires 1,000 rounds at a rate of 600 rounds per minute. The helicopter and the cannon have already been tested successfully, and the Air Force will now be conducting further capability and weapons systems tests on the present prototype. Some of those weapons systems will ultimately be tested on other helicopters of the South African Air Force. Those who worked on the design and manufacture of the Alpha consider it as a technological feasibility undertaking and a means of broadening the local technology with regard to aeronautics. But the question is, why was it decided to built a combat

helicopter rather than an combat airplane? I put the question to General Earp, chief of the South African Air Force.

[Earp] Well, there is an operational need for such a combat helicopter. And, after all, one has to begin somewhere, building up the skill, technology, and knowledge and ability, and we decided that this would be a good point to begin. The design, development, and manufacture are totally South African. So it cannot be more South African than that.

[Fourie] Doesn't the Alpha helicopter have an unconventional design?

[Earp] Not really. It is strange that those who have designed combat helicopters have decided on this final design. For example, the Hughes AH-64 Apache, the Agusta 129 Mangusta, and even the Russian MI-24 look like the Alpha. In other words, the gunner sits in front of the pilot. The reason is simple. His view is much better from that position.

[Fourie] Can one expect to see the Alpha in action in the operational area in future?

[Earp] Not necessarily. You see this is a prototype, and we know we can do it, but we have not yet finally decided whether this will be the final design. But the possibility cannot be ruled out.

[Fourie] Is it worth the time, energy, and money spent on it?

[Earp] I think it is worth it, even though it has cost a lot of money. You must remember that the Russians have a veto right in the UN Security Council. So if someone would want to sell us such an aircraft, the Russians would simply veto the decision. I do not believe that the Russians would allow us to receive weapons for a long time to come.

[Fourie] Isn't such a project very expensive?

[Earp] I concede it is expensive but you must remember that it is not all expenditure. The people who are eventually going to put these aircraft into production, the engineers, and companies involved, are all high technologists and during its production many people will become involved. So the country's infrastructure will be involved and for every contract placed by the Air Force, people will have to be employed and paid.

[Fourie] With the unveiling of the Alpha helicopter attention has been focused on ARMSCOR and the role it is playing in the establishment of an extensive armaments industry in South Africa. But does the unveiling of the Alpha mean that South Africa has finally broken the arms boycott?

[Marais] No. I wish it was so because we have always had to develop sophisticated equipment to keep up with the rest of the world. I would go so far as to say that we are proud of what we have already achieved, and with the technology which we have mastered — the design, complex systems applied to a helicopter — we have come a long way, but there is no country in the world that can be 100 percent self-sufficient. We have succeeded in creating a unique armaments industry in South Africa, and I am repeating what experts of the weapons industry in other parts of the world have said to us here. We have a very broad spectrum of products manufactured here which are unequalled by any other country of the same size.

[Fourie] What are the advantages of self-sufficiency in weaponry for South Africa, for example, in the international political arena?

[Marais] It is very interesting. You know there are many countries today who are dependent on the two superpowers for obtaining weaponry. Angola is one that is dependent on Russia. There are others such as the Phillipines, which are dependent on the United States. I think we gained an advantage in arms productions because South Africa is now completely independent as a result of the Resolution 418. Politically, our government can negotiate and move freely in southern Africa without threat from any quarter and this on account of its arms industry.

Mine Management Denies Encouraging Faction Fights

MB181406 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1400 GMT 18 Mar 86

[Text] Johannesburg, March 18, SAPA — A spokesman for Anglo American's Vaal Reefs gold mine today denied allegations by members of the National Union of Mineworkers (NUM) that mine management had encouraged faction fights at the mine in order to undermine the NUM.

Mr Barry Avery, a spokesman for the Anglo American Corporation, also denied shaft steward claims that workers at the mine were being dismissed.

"We deny the allegation that management is using the faction fights to break the NUM," he said.

"The workers have not been dismissed. They have resigned voluntarily."

Mr Avery added that management was "in constant contact with NUM" and "would discuss the clashes with the union in an effort to bring the situation back to normal."

A Vaal Reefs spokesman reported earlier that about 1250 miners had resigned this morning in the wake of the faction fights.

1,750 Workers Return Home

MB181726 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1722 GMT 18 Mar 86

[Text] Johannesburg, March 18, SAPA — A total of 1750 workers at Vaal Reefs gold mine are being sent away after they had asked the mine's management yesterday to return to their homes, a spokesman for the mine said today.

The spokesman said it was expected that most of these workers would have left the mine by tonight.

He said: "Yesterday 1750 workers at Vaal Reefs gold mine had requested management's permission to return to their homes.

Management has acceded to their request and the workers are being given every assistance.

"Those leaving at the moment comprise 550 East Division employees and 1200 West Division employees."

Another Killed; Death Toll at 17

MB191209 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1143 GMT 19 Mar 86

[Excerpt] Johannesburg, March 19, SAPA — Another black mineworker has died in fighting at the Vaal Reefs gold mine near Orkney, bringing the total number of deaths in the past week to 17.

A spokesman for Anglo American said today that a fight involving residents of the No 4 Shaft Hostel broke out last night and resulted in the serious injury of an employee who later died in hospital.

"Mine security was called in and tear gas was used to restore order. Other residents of the No 4 Shaft Hostel barricaded certain areas and started fires in rubbish bins and a bedroom. Mine security broke down the barricades and quenched the fires," the spokesman said.

The situation at the mine was tense but quiet this morning. Al shifts were working normally.

Trouble at Vaal Reefs began last week on Tuesday when two miners were killed and 25 injured in fighting that broke out at the No 1 Shaft Hostel. On Saturday and Sunday faction fighting erupted between Xhosa and Sotho workers at the No 3 Shaft Hostel, killing eight and injuring 66. Fighting started again on Monday night this week at the No 5 Shaft Hostel Between Xhosa and Sotho factions resulting in six deaths and eight serious injuries.

33 Arrested in Cookhouse Killings, Violence

MB140547 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2257 GMT 13 Mar 86

[Text] East London, March 13, SAPA — A total of 33 people have been arrested in connection with deaths of at least four people and the destruction of several houses in the Cookhouse township in the past two weeks.

The deaths were the result of a feud between the UDF [United Democratic Front] and the influential Kakana family, which had refused to join the UDF-affiliated Cookhouse Youth Organisation (COYA) last year, the police liaison officer for the Eastern Cape, Col Gerrie Van Rooyen said today.

On February 26 a 45-year-old woman, Mrs Nokhaya Menzie, a member of the UDF, was killed when she was attacked with a hammer. On the same day an 18-year-old Kakana boy was shot dead by an unknown person, he said.

More violence erupted at the weekend when large groups of UDF supporters converged on the township for the funeral of Mrs Menzie. After the funeral a crowd set alight nine houses in the township, Col Van Rooyen said. Mroe fighting erupted and a 13-year-old girl and 17-year-old boy of the Kakane family were killed.

Sisulu, Other Treason Trialists Moved

MB141747 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1720 GMT 14 Mar 86

[Text] Johannesburg, March 14, SAPA — Five men accused of treason, terrorism and contravention of the Internal Security Act in the Rand Supreme Court will be moved from Leeuwkop Prison to the Johannesburg Prison, following an in-loco inspection of their prison conditions today.

Mr H.C. Viljoen, SC [Senior Counsel], appearing for Mr Hamilton Mncidisi Dubasi, 28, Mr Jongumzi Sisulu, 26, Mr Lumkile Happy Mkefa, 21, Mr David Matsose, 24, and Mr Joseph Themba Maja, 25, yesterday complained that their conditions of imprisonment had deteriorated after they had been moved from Pretoria to Leeukwop for the trial. He said the men had been kept in a showerroom at the prison.

Police Kill Four When Van Attacked Near Klerksdorp

MB191431 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1429 GMT 19 Mar 86

[Text] Klerksdorp, Mar 19, SAPA — Four people were killed and several injured when police opened fire with shotguns on a crowd of about 1000 who were allegedly stoning and petrol-bombing a police van at Joubeon, near Klerksdorp, early on Sunday morning.

Capt B.F. van Heerden, police liaison officer for Potchefstroom, said two people were killed by police at the scene and two later died in hospital. He said they had not yet been identified.

The crowd had gathered to attend a night vigil organised by the Jouberton Youth Congress to commemmorate the death of Mr Nyene Khwane, who was shot by police on March 16, last year. The vigil was being held at the home of Mr Khwane, where a tent had been pitched to accommodate the hundreds of people who were to attend the commemoration on Sunday.

A police spokesman for the Public Relations Division in Pretoria said today trouble started at about 2.40am on Sunday when a Development Board van was attacked and police used birdshot to disperse the crowd. He said an hour later a councillor's house was attacked and a private house petrol-bombed.

At about 4am a police van on patrol nearby was petrol-bombed, where a crowd of about 1000 had gathered. The spokesman said extensive damage was caused to the police van. He said police opened fire with shotguns and two people were killed. Two others died later from their injuries.

Capt van Heerden said eight people had been arrested and were expected to appear in court tomorrow. Police investigations were continuing, he said.

Three Die in Student-Gang Fighting in Diepkloof

MB191159 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1142 GMT 19 Mar 86

[Text] Johannesburg, March 19, SAPA — At least three people have died, and two houses and four cars set alight between yesterday and the early hours of today in Diepkloof near Soweto during pitched battles allegedly between pupils and members of the Kabasa gang.

A police spokesman said murder dockets had been opened and investigations were continuing. He could not comment on the affiliations of the people involved.

Several other people are believed to have been admitted to hospital as a result of the battle.

Two of the people who died were burnt alive at about mid-day yesterday after more than 3,000 pupils raided a house where members of the gang were holed-up anticipating an attack on them.

Several shots were fired by people inside the house before members of the gang fled and the house was attacked with petrol bombs. The house was completely destroyed.

At about 6 pm yesterday members of the gang returned to the neighbourhood and are said to have abducted four young people. Witnesses said some were later found dead in Orland East.

At midnight members of the gang travelling in a convoy of vehicles that included a truck, mini-buses and a luxury car struck again and set alight a house belonging to a school teacher. It was razed to the ground.

The gang is alleged to have gone to another house which they also attempted to set alight. No damage was done to the house but two cars in the yard were completely destroyed by fire.

Community Councillor Attacked, Boy Killed

MB191405 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1404 GMT 19 Mar 86

[Text] Pretoria, March 19, SAPA — A community councillor in the Seisoville township of Kroonstad fired a shot when he was attacked by a mob in a stone-throwing incident in the township on Monday and killed an eight-year-old boy. The incident occurred when the councillor's vehicle was pelted with stones.

A spokesman for the Police Directorate of Public Relations in Pretoria said the shooting was being investigated. Three activists were arrested.

The dead boy was Vincent Mntuze, a pupil at Boiteko Lower Primary School.

Black Man Injured by Springs Explosion

MB170718 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0711 GMT 17 Mar 86

[Text] Pretoria, March 17, SAPA — A black man was seriously injured when a limpet mine exploded in a dustbin in front of the Indian Administration Building in Springs on Saturday night.

A spokesman for the Police Directorate of Public Relations said in Pretoria today the blast occurred at about 10.30pm.

The Indian Administration Building is situated opposite the Springs Railway Station. The spokesman said the explosion damaged four vehicles and shattered 50 windows of surrounding buildings.

Police Issue Latest Unrest Situation Reports

Late 18 Mar

MB181723 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1721 GMT 18 Mar 86

[Text] Pretoria, March 18, SAPA — Following is SAP unrest report to 7pm:

"At Claremont, near Durban, arsonists extensively damaged a post office vehicle, a delivery vehicle and a private vehicle in separate incidents.

"At KwaZakhele, near Port Elizabeth, a private vehicle was extensively damaged when it was petrol bombed.

"At Carolina, in the eastern Transvaal, a councilor's house was stoned. He fired at the mob and two people were injured in the incident.

"At Soweto, near Johannesburg, a delivery vehicle was extensively damaged when it was attacked by a group of blacks.

"In other incidents three men were stabbed to death and two houses extensively damaged by arsonists."

End report.

Early 19 Mar

MB190715 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0654 GMT 19 Mar 86

[Text] Pretoria, Mar 19, SAPA — The following is the overnight unrest report issued by the Police Directorate of Publications in Pretoria.:

"At Mohlakeng near Randfontein two private vehicles were destroyed by arsonists.

"At Atteridgeville near Pretoria two buses were stoned and another two were petrol-bombed. At Mamelodi a man was arrested after a road was barricaded with tyres.

"In Soweto two men were burnt when burning tyres were placed around them. At this stage it is unknown what their condition is. In other incidents a delivery vehicle, three private vehicles and two private dwellings were destroyed by fire.

"At Lamontville near Durban the SAP dispersed a mob with shotgun fire when their vehicle was stoned.

"At Seisoville near Kroonstad minor damage was caused when a private vehicle and two buses were stoned.

"At Chesterville and Kwadabeka in Port Natal minor incidents of stone throwing occurred.

"At Kwazakele near Port Elizabeth the private dwellings of two councillors and a policeman were petrol-bombed.

"At Ragbanweg black residential area near Port Elizabeth a man was injured by stones when 2 private vehicles were stoned.

"At Walmer the SAP used shotgun fire when a mob petrol bombed a private dwelling. No injuries were reported.

"At Ikageng near Potchefstroom the SAP used shotgun and pistol fire to disperse a mob when a private dwelling was petrol-bombed. A man was arrested. In another incident slight damage was caused when a private home was petrol-bombed.

"At Carolina in the Eastern Transvaal a man was wounded when the SAP dispersed a mob with shotgun fire after a private home was petrol-bombed."

Press Comments on Current Issues, Problems

MB190631 [Editorial Report]

CITIZEN on Budget

In an editorial on pages 1 and 2 on the government's new budget, Johannesburg *THE CITIZEN* in English on 18 March says that "when taxpayers get a cut in their taxes at a time when the country is still not out of its recession, inflation is at a record level and great amounts have to be spent on education, housing and other forms of social upliftment, they can be well pleased with the budget." Although the phasing out of the bread subsidy means that "a staple food of the poor will cost progressively more," "there have been very big increases in the amounts set aside for black education and housing and they can no longer question the government's sincerity in seeking their socio-economic upliftment."

French Elections 'Cheerful News'

In an editorial on page 4 on the results of elections in France, *THE CITIZEN* says "the right-wing victory in France is cheerful news in these dark days of unrest, disinvestment and threats of sanctions. For our arch-enemy, Socialist Prime Minister Laurent Fabius, has been ousted." The move to the right in France means that "now there will be a thaw in the icy contacts between Pretoria and Paris," the paper says.

Petition Against Integrating University

"A new petition has been served on the rector of Pretoria University, Prof Danie Joubert, objecting strongly to the opening of the university to students of other races," the paper reports on page 10. "However, the attitude of the university hierarchy is that the decision to do so is an accomplished fact and it is not even entertaining any further moves to review the decision."

Subsidies for Foreign Whites

"The Transvaal Education Department yesterday denied allegations of 'improper or unauthorised handling of money,' " Erik Larsen reports on page 17. A Sunday newspaper had reported that the department had spent millions of rands of taxpayers money on subsidies for white students from Zimbabwe and Botswana attending government schools in northern Transvaal. In a statement, the education department said that all parents of students in government schools were free to apply for financial aid and that this aid has not adversely affected any other student.

PFP Criticizes NP Propaganda Distribution

Cape Town *CAPE TIMES* in English on 17 March carries a report on page 5 which says "the Bureau for Information's latest bid to establish a country-wide network for the distribution of National Party [NP] propaganda using state employees was yesterday condemned as 'an outrageous abuse of the government's position' by the Progressive Federal Party [PFP]." The bureau had sought to have local and provincial authorities cooperate in distributing leaflets "to further publicize President P.W. Botha's controversial 'this is the reality' advertising campaign."

CAPE TIMES on Police Decision

In an editorial on page 8, the *CAPE TIMES* comments on a recent decision by the police to bar *CAPE TIMES* reporter Chris Bateman from crime briefings after he had interviewed eyewitnesses to the Guguletu shootout. The police have told Bateman that he is not welcome because he does not hold a special accreditation card signed by the commissioner of police. If this card is required of all journalists, it "is a breach of an agreement between the Newspaper Press Union and the South Africa Police and, as few journalists hold such a card, this ruling, if enforced, will lead to a breakdown in the flow of essential news and information to the public." However, if the ruling is enforced only against Bateman, "it will be difficult to resist a conclusion that he is being punished for doing an honest job of reporting."

Rent Boycott May Be Called Off

"A 10-member committee was elected at a masss meeting in Nyanga yesterday to negotiate conditions under which the rent boycott in black townships may be lifted," the *CAPE TIMES* reports on page 9. The committee will meet with officials from the Department of Constitutional Development and Planning. "Conditions under which the boycott may be ended include the lowering of rent to R10 a month, rent arrears from the boycotts to be written off, troops be removed from the townships and that demands by school children be met."

SOWETAN on Education Meeting

In its editorial on page 4, Johannesburg *SOWETAN* in English on 18 March notes that Dr Beyers Naude recently told a Black Sash meeting that a ban on the national education conference

scheduled to be held in Durban at the end of the month would lead to increased violence, polarization, and repression. Since "most children are at school in a somewhat doubtful fashion," "they might believe some of their demands have been met" although they are still "looking at the release of their colleagues and the unbanning of their organisations like COSAS [Congress of South African Students]." To ban the meeting would only aggravate the situation. The fact that students are still "at school is a great mercy and most of us are keeping our fingers crossed."

Civic Groups Condemn Funeral Incident

Monk Nkomo reports on page 7 that various civic groups in Atteridgeville, including the Atteridgeville/Saulsville Residents Organization, the Saulsville/Atteridgeville Women's Organization, the Detainees Parents Support Committee, and the local branch of the United Democratic Front have condemned the police attack on mourners after a joint funeral in the township over the weekend. " 'We have been condemning these actions with the hope that the government will heed our calls. But our calls fall on deaf ears. It is now clear that the government has declared war against the people. The government is not prepared to listen to nonviolent means of solving the country's problems,' " the groups said in a statement.

BUSINESS DAY on Budget

Johannesburg *BUSINESS DAY* in English for 18 March says in a page 8 editorial that Finance Minister du Plessis, in presenting the new budget, "managed a balancing action of extraordinary dexterity." The editorial calls it "enormously encouraging" that by bringing "appropriate" tax relief to middle-income earners, the finance minister "dipped a toe into the supply-side pool." Neither did he do anything that should increase the role of the government in the economy. The announcement by the Reserve Bank that it is introducing a form of money supply growth targeting based on streamlined monetary definitions is "enormously heartening." This means that if government spending gets out of control, the bank's governor will be able "to throw a belt around Barend's braces." And finally, the editorial says, it "is reassuring" that the deficit before borrowing has been kept within bounds and the "financing of the deficit has been arranged without foreign borrowing and in a manner that will not mean a crowding out by government of the private sector."

Warning on Economy

An article on page 12 of *BUSINESS DAY* says the chairman of Standard Bank Investment Corporation [STANBIC] has warned that there "is no certainty that the economic revival can be sustained throughout the current year." He said in the banking group's annual report that a sustained revival would depend to a "large degree on significant progress towards solving political and social programmes." Longer-term prospects for real growth in group assets, profits and dividends is "inextricably linked to the future performance of the SA economy." Positive short-term elements are: more favorable agricultural conditions, recently firmed gold price, more stable rand and the fact that the money supply and government finances are now under better control. However, inflation remained far too high and business failures were still common.

STAR on Budget

The Johannesburg *STAR* in English for 18 March says in an editorial on page 16 that the verdict on the 1986 budget "must remain a mixed one." The doubts, "as in so many other areas of this government's policy," arise when one looks beyond the immediate good intentions. Will our "spendthrift bureaucracies" be held to the renewed promise to restrain government spending? The tax cut hardly affects the poor, but the higher bread price will. And there seems very little in the budget designed to check inflation. What is welcome, the editorial says, is the thrust towards "upliftment" of underdeveloped areas. However, the benefits will reach their targets only in gradual stages and we must hope that meanwhile, "all other volatile socio-political elements at work in the country can be reasonably contained."

Criticism of SWAPO

The Johannesburg *RAPPORT* in Afrikaans of 16 March reports on page 3 that a committee of parents in South-West Africa, none of whom are government propagandists, have alleged that the SWAPO leadership is guilty of mass detention, murder, and general terrorism against supporters in SWAPO camps in Zambia. The report says three members of the committee made these allegations this week in Frankfurt, West Germany. The committee, writes reporter Herman Jansen from Windhoek, was formed last March by parents and family members of blacks who had left the territory to join the organization. The three committee members were invited by the international human rights organization to give evidence. The report adds that since 22 February of this year 63 residents of Ovambo, among them 50 school children, have been abducted by SWAPO.

RAPPORT on Schools

In an editorial the paper says the issue of open schools has been over-politicized among our communities. "For colored and black people school apartheid has become the big stumbling block against which they agitate, while to the white the separate school has become something he will defend till he drops. We agree with Minister De Klerk's statement in Parliament that the opening of schools, or the establishment of an executive education department, is not a magic formula which will solve all the problem." The whole issue cannot be decided on at this stage, as it is all part of a new dispensation. "But in the meantime, what the minister said still applies: 'Radicals who instigate children to arson, boycotts, and violence have no interest in the welfare of the children and should be rejected by the individual and the community.' "

Pretoria Boycott Plans

Johannesburg *BEELD* in Afrikaans on 18 March reports on page 6 that business leaders in Pretoria have refused to comment on the renewed black consumer boycott which is planned to begin 24 March. It quotes Mr John Mulder, chairman of the Pretoria Afrikaans Chamber of Commerce, as saying his organization has designed a plan according to which its members can counter the boycott. "The view of the chamber is that neither the chairman nor any of the members should negotiate with the organizers of the boycott. He has also recommended to all members that if black workers stay away from work as a result of the boycott, they should not be paid for the period they are absent."

BEELD on Budget

In an editorial on page 10 the paper says Finance Minister Barend du Plessis has shown by his budget that the country is not on the way to chaos and misery like so many other African states. "Only a very luke-warm South African would not snap up the message of confidence and hope from our youthful minister and act on it." The government, it concludes, has done its share. Now it is the turn of all citizens to show what they can do for their country and how much confidence they have in it.

Education Contributions

Johannesburg *DIE VADERLAND* in Afrikaans of 17 March reports on page 4 that Robin Plumbridge, chairman of Gold Fields, said in Vanderbijlpark that all organizations, large and small, ought to make their financial contribution to the provision of more education facilities. He was speaking at the opening of a new library at the Vaal Triangle Technikon, towards which his organization had contributed. "He pointed out that the shortage of properly trained workers was the direct cause of low productivity, endless cost increases and alarming unemployment. Mr Plumbridge said the burden of education should not be borne by the state alone."

Public Organized Against Crime

In its editorial on page 6, the paper says investigation has shown that the public is beginning to organize itself against crime and the threat of unrest, but that the police force is opposed to such organizations, and for good reason. But the paper points out that as a result of the unrest, which has to be given preference by the police, the law enforcement agency has become overextended and the force is unable to carry out its normal duties. "The unrest itself has led to many blacks sleeping or roaming around white areas at night rather than return home to their own dangerous areas. This, together with unemployment and the influx of blacks to urban areas, causes a greater criminal element to be present in white areas at night." It says the public is prepared and feels it necessary to give a hand in crime prevention and protection, and asks that the police make use of this desire among the public by expanding the police reserve, where these people could serve. "In this way the public will be organized to defend themselves but will be properly trained and under police control and discipline."